The Bismarck Tribune.

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A HARD HITTER.

Sullivan Knocks His Opponent, Ryan, Out of Time in the Ninth Round.

The Young Leviathan Strikes From the Shoulder With Both Fists and Terrible Force.

Ryan Indisposed During the Fight, But Plucky and Game to the Last.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Said to Change Hands on the Ground.

The Scene of the Battle at Mississippi City in a Grove of Live Oaks.

The Great Fight.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS., Feb. 7.—The trains from New Orleans with the people to witness the fight between Ryan and Sullivan arrived here about 1 p. m. The crowd consisted of sporting men from all sections of the country, and many prominent citizens of New Orleans. A large number of newspaper correspondents, representing the prominent papers of the northwest were also in attendance. Sullivan arrived on the ground at 10:20 and took a room at the hotel opposite Ryan, within 100 feet of the ring, which was pitched in front of the Barnes hotel, in a grove of live oak. Sullivan cast his cap into the ring at 10 45 by the judges' time, amid great enthusiasm. One hundred to eighty was accepted on Sullivan. Ryan entered the ring at 11:57 o'clock amid enthusiastic cheers. He won the choice of corners and took the southwest corner. A dispute over the referee was finally settled by chosing Alex. Brewster of New Orleans, and Jack Hardy, of Vicksburg jointly.

THE ROUNDS.

At 1 o'clock the first round, and first knock down was declared for Sullivan.

The second, after considerable blood, for Sullivan.

The third, ended in Ryan's being knocked down by Sullivan.

The fourth, Sullivan was knocked down in Ryan's corner.

The fifth, after clinching Sullivan was thrown by Ryan.

The sixth. Ryan was fairly knocked down.

The seventh, after sharp fighting, both being severely punished, fell together.

The eighth, Ryan was knocked down.

The ninth, Ryan went to grass after a hard fight.

In the tenth, Ryan failed to come to time and the fight was declared in favor of Sullivan. Time of fight, twenty-six minutes.

RYAN WAS BADLY POUNDED

and began to weaken in in the sixth round, after which he fought cautiously and as if afraid of his opponent. He made a gallant struggle in the ninth round, but Sullivan was too much for him and knocked him senseless.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIGHT

Ryan was visited in his quarters by well known physicians with intention of giving him medical assistance, if any was needed. His pulse was normal, and his chief injury consisted of a welt on the left side of his neck, where he had been struck by a blow in the second round: also gashed lips and a cut over the eye, together with considerable contusion about the body. After examination the doctor stated that Ryan was suffering from hernia, and must have been in great pain during the fight, and he advised him to forsake prize fighting. Ryan stated that he intended giving up pugilism, as he did not think he was suited by nature for that kind of business. He said he considered Sullivan a born prize fighter and a very formidable opponent. In regard to his defeat Ryan spoke very calmly, admitting he had been fairly whipped, but, at the same time, stating that he had been sick during the night, and was partially disabled early in the action by the falling of his truss. He said he

SUFFERED GREAT PAIN

and felt in no condition to fight, and but for the fact the people would have considered him a coward he would not have appeared in the ring under any circumstances.

Johnny Roach, Ryan's trainer, and W. E. Harding, representative of his backers, said they considered the fight a fair one, and had no complaints to make. Fox, Ryan's backer, lost, $8,500, and between $100,000 and $200,000 is supposed to have changed hands. The result was in accordance with the expectations of many keen observers of the two men. They relied upon Sullivan's wonderful hitting powers and remarkable skill as a two handed fighter to win him the battle. From the start he acted on the offensive, attacking his opponent with violence amounting almost to ferocity, breaking down Ryan's guard with teriffic blows, and following up the attack by clinching and wrestling. But little science was displayed, the rounds being short and sanguinary, ending in a fall or knockdown. This plan of attack, it is conceded, could not have been carried out for any great length of time, but Sullivan's friends relied for success upon quick work.

Sullivan and his party took the excursion train for New Orleans soon after the fight. Ryan, Roach and Harding went through in the evening, and leave for home to-morrow.

"Off Her Kerbase."

TROY, Feb. 8.—Paddy Ryan's wife says: "I do not believe Paddy has fought. I have heard nothing from him except through the newspapers. He told me when he fought, he would send a dispatch whether he won or lost. I think the report that he was whipped is all newspaper news. It was just so before the last fight. The newspapers said a week before the fight took place that it was over and Paddy was whipped: and Sullivan never could whip Paddy. I know he could not."

Mrs. Gitten, Ryan's mother-in-law, brandished her bare arm, and said, "No, indeed, he couldn't; I could lick that man Sullivan myself."

Troublesome Cigar Makers.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—The striking cigar makers continue to make trouble by meddling with the imported employees of the factories. To day a crowd of them numbering 300, gathered at the union depot, and when three men and one woman got off the train, they proceeded to offer all kinds of insults, going so far as to spit on them. When Mr. Asherman attempted to interfere. they gathered around him, and would have done himself bodily injury had he not hurried out of their way.

Another Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—In conformity with the request contained in a dispatch from Sanford & Huntington, of New York, Chas. Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, to-day drew a contract for the construction of a railroad line from Mohave to a point on the Colorado river, the precise point to be agreed upon by the officers of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific. Arrangements are being made to forward men and material to push the work.

Small-Pox Emmigrants.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—The mayor orders that Capt. Ritchie, of the steamship Peruvian from Liverpool, be fined $400 for bringing his vessel to the wharf, and allowing steerage passengers to land in violation of quarantine regulations, having small-pox on board.

Patti's Bonanza.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Adelina Patti, at her concert to-night, had an $8,000 house at Central Music Hall. She goes to Detroit, Cincinnati, New York and possibly to Boston before leaving for Europe.

Disastrous Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The west bound freight and emigrant train on the Southern Pacific collided last night in Sungernois Pass. Both engines and thirty cars were demolished. No lives lost.

Investigating the Straw Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The grand jury is now inquiring into the so-called straw bond cases of the postoffice department, which has occupied the attention of the police court for the past three weeks.

A Michigan Swindler.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—A person giving his name as T. F. Frey, and representing that he was in the malleable iron busines at Grand Rapids, Mich., swindled the banks here out of small amounts.

Escaped Lynching.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 6.—The crowd at Sycamore, threatening to lynch Yeates, the Pittsylvania murderer, the authorities railroaded him to the county jail on the first mail train.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Oscar Brethart, the supposed murderer of A. S. Vanderook, whose body was found hacked to pieces near Austerlitz, three weeks ago, was arrested to-day.

Death to the Czar.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The order of the Czar that only wood be burned in the palace is said to be owing to the fact that the nihilists smuggled dynamite in with the coal.

Bernhardt Faints and Spits Blood.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Sarah Bernhardt fainted in "Dame Claux Cornelias" at Geneva. She spit blood, and the audience cried "Enough!" and quitted the theatre.

FAVORABLE REPORTS

Such is What Frank Mead Believes the Senate and House Committee Will Give

On the Division of the Territory of Dakota Some Time During This Week.

A Shooting Scrape in the National Republican Office With Probable Fatal Results.

Three Hundred Jewish Refugees Fleeing from Russia to the United States.

A Family of Five, Near Fort Wayne, Eat Raw Ham, and are Now Suffering From Trichina.

Retraction Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—About a month ago an article reflecting upon the character of A. M. Saleldo, of this city, and clerk to the senate committee on railroads appeared in the local columns of the National Republican. To-night about 10 o'clock Saleldo entered the business office of the Republican accompanied by his brother. Clarence M. Barton, news editor, and Frank Conger, business manager, were alone and Saleldo and his brother went in and and sat down beside them. Saleldo pulled a paper from his pocket, and handed it to Barton to read. Barton saw it was a threatening article and told Saleldo he would have to consult with Mr. Graham, managing editor, whereupon Saleldo knocked him down. The lamp was upset in the rumpus that ensued and Conger sounded an alarm to the printers in the next story above. Three or four pistol shots were fired and as the compositors rushed to the scene, less Barton was seen ejecting the younger Saleldo from the room. Two of the force seized the latter gentleman, and taking him to the street turned him over to the authorities. Barton cried, "I'm shot," and upon investigation it was found he had been shot twice, once in the breast and once in the neck, neither wound fatal, however. In a few minutes a large crowd congregated, and Saleldo was found on the floor senseless, the blood slowly oozing out of a wound in the neck. Medical assistance was speedily procured, and Saleldo was pronounced in a dying condition. The wounded man opened his eyes finally and cried, "Cut it out; I can't move my hands." Whisky was put to his lips but he refused it, and cried "water." He was removed to the hospital. but cannot live but a few hours.

Mead in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Frank J. Mead passed through this city to-day on his return home from Washington. In an interview with your correspondent he said the delegation had assurances from both the senate and house committees that the measure for division would receive unanimous support in the reports. The report of the house committee is expected during the present week. Democratic members of both houses have been seen, and generally gave assurances they would not oppose division. but it is probable that admission of the southern half will be made a party issue. Mead spoke in the highest terms of the assistance the delegation had received from Minnesota senators and representatives in furthering the scheme of division.

He also said that there was a probability of a new land district being created in Dakota, with the land office at Jamestown.

Thought a License Enough.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—In September, 1876, a German named John Benholtz, winning the affections of Lena Klar, procured a license and settled in life without further ado. The result was a family of five children. To-day Benholtz appeared at Justice Kaufman's office to obtain advice as to the legality of his marriage relations. He was horrified to learn that a license and marriage certificate were not documents of an equal and synonymous power. His wife was summoned and the fact made known to her. She fell on her knees and begged the ceremony be performed, which was then and there done.

One Fool Less.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Feb. 7.—Fred Mesner, of Ellenville, killed himself, Orvella Davids having refused to marry him.

Off for America.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Three hundred Jewish refugees from Russia, sail Saturday for the United States. The chief rabbi here points out that tens of thousands of Jews are likely to flee from Russia, and urges a company of religionists to help them emigrate to distant happier lands. He says enormous sums are required for the purpose.

Treacherous Trichina.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Commercial's special from Fort Wayne says the family of August Yeager, five in all, were found to-day in the northern part of the city in great agony from trichina, caused by eating raw ham. It is not thought possible for the children to recover.

Too Much for Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Porter was so enfeebled by his efforts in the Guiteau trial that he is compelled to go to Florida for his health.

"EAST LYNNE."

At the Opera House, Thursday Evening, Feb. 16th—"Home Talent."

The facilities afforded by our city are not such as would stimulate even the most energetic to engage in dramatic efforts. There is no public hall where entertainments could be given at short intervals, and the young people are thus left without any amusement whatever except what they may devise from their meagre resources; and the young men are especially exposed to attractions that prove fatal so often, and hurl so many into the maelstrom of dissipation. There should be a remedy provided for all this, but it is not the intention of the writer to recapitulate, at this juncture, the arguments on this point so often gone over; the matter is merely suggested as an exigence deserving the attention of our enterprising citizens, and indeed, it is incumbent upon them, as an imperative duty to adopt at once remedial measures. We have not the space to expatiate upon the moral benefits attaching to performances engaging "home talent" and affording a wholesome pastime to our youth. we can only give a short notice of the drama now in preparation and to be produced at the Opera House on next Thursday evening.

The play "East Lynne" will be given by a regularly organized dramatic club composed of the very best of our local talent. It is the intention of this society to give a series of plays during the winter season, and to devote the proceeds of their performances to charitable purposes and to different religious bodies, and this laudable undertaking should receive the hearty support of everyone. In view of the fact that there was no suitable hall, Mr. Whitney kindly came to the rescue, and magnanimously tendered the free use of his Opera House for the occasion.

The following is the cast:

Sir Francis Leverson	J. C. Bushby
Archibald Carlyle	Dr. W. A. Bentley
Lord Mount Severen / Justice Hare	A. F. Van Epps
Richard Hare	J. M. Carnahan
Mr. Dill / Officer	J. C. Davidson
Little Willie	Queenie Lambeth
Lady Isabel / Madam Vine	Mrs. W. A. Hollembaek
Barbara Hare	Mrs. A. D. Pratt
Miss Carlyle	Mrs. D. Eisenberg
Joyce	Miss Susie Curtiss
Wilson	Miss Kittie Sweet

Plans of reserved seats at Hollembaek's drug store, Monday, Feb. 13th. Give them an en masse. *

Our Steamboat Fleet.

The warm spring like weather has had the desired effect on our river marines, and yesterday, down among the fleet at the levee, could be heard the industrious click of the calkers' mallets driving the oakum into the side of the steamers.

Capt. Chas. Wolfolk is putting the North Pacific steamer Batcheldor in thorough repair, with the able assistance of Alf. McLean and others.

The steam ferry Undine is also receiving attention, and will again ply regularly between Bismarck, Mandan and Fort Lincoln upon the opening of navigation.

Capt. Andrew Johnson has ordered work to commence on his fine steamer, the Butte, and carpenters are at work putting in new cylinder timbers.

The Black Hills, which is anchored above here at Painted Woods bay, floats easy on the water. The ice has melted away from her.

The mate of the grand steamer Dakota has her cleaned and dressed up from stem to stern. These steamers all lay well protected from the spring break-up, as the bridge piers will ward off all floating ice.

Capt. Frank Wolfolk is busily engaged, assisted by Thomas Gotham, putting the transfer North Pacific No. 1. in good repair for the coming season.

WHAT THE WIRES SAY

A Number of Chicago Kickers Vigorously Protesting Against the Admission of Dakota.

The Dakota Delegation in Washington Working for the Division of Large Land Districts.

Bon Homme County Denies That C. T. McCoy is Guilty of Bond Frauds.

A Vaccine Farm Established Near Chicago, With a Capacity of 3,000 Points Daily.

A Bold Gang of Forgers Arrested in Chicago—Miscellaneous Flashes of Minor Importance.

Forgers Foiled.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Private detectives to-day arrested Jack Brush and his gang of six men, who came here last week from New York. They are noted forgers, and worked their trade by raising checks. So perfect was their work that the cashier of the Union National bank cashed one of their checks raised from $48 to $480, although he had been warned. The gang were carefully shadowed for three days, and were allowed to secure small sums. To-day they were to make a big haul and leave town. The arrested men are Wm. Lawrence, Buffalo, and Chas. Preston and Jack Morgan, alias Jack Muller, who induced a Reading lady to steal $15,000 in bonds some time ago. Preston and Brush were found in their room with a supply of forgers' appliances. The other members of the gang are said to be in custody, but the names are not given out. They are the most dangerous gang that have struck the city for five years.

A Denial.

YANKTON, Feb. 8.—A denial is sent from Bon Homme county that T. C. McCoy was guilty of bond frauds, for which he was alleged to have been arrested in Washington. The denial states that the bond register is in its place and has never been destroyed: that the grand jury has refused to indict any body on the bond charge; that the whole indebtedness of the county is less than $35,000, The sheriff of Bon Homme county disclaims having any papers for the arrest of McCoy.

Chicago Kickers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Some of the holders of the bonds of Yankton county, Dakota, have prepared a protest against the admission of Dakota as a state, which will be forwarded shortly to Washington. The allegations therein contained, if true, show a remarkably bad record for the citizens of that county. It is set up that in 1872 the county issued $200,000 in bonds to aid the Southern Dakota railroad.

Caught at Last.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Henry C. Harmond, agent of the Adams Express company at Beadenburg, Ky., who disappeared in December, 1878, with $18,000 of the company's funds, was arrested here this afternoon. He had registered at the hotel with a woman as H. Wilmont and wife, Petersboro, N. H.

Resolutions of Horror.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Irish organization adopted resolutions expressing horror at the attempt to injure Forster by sending him an explosive letter. The queen, by the advice of her physicians, goes incognitio to Mentone in March.

Train Telescoped.

MILWAUKEE. Feb. 8.—A freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Omaha Railroad was telescoped forty miles west of Eau Claire this morning, and Engineer Geo. Winters and his fireman, both were seriously injured.

Dakota in Washington.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 8.—The Dakota delegates are pressing the commissioner general of the land office for division of land districts in Dakota and new land offices.

Vaccine Farm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A vaccine farm capable of turning out 3,000 points daily, has been established near Chicago, and is doing a lively business.

A Trotter Sold.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—Clingstone, the trotting horse, has been said to Wm. L. Gordon, of Cleveland. Price said to be $30 000; record, 219.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

OLD LIES COMING TRUE.

The things that were regarded as of the most improbable character in ancient times are receiving verification during these latter days of the world's existence. The seven wonders of the world was a mere bagatelle in comparison to the most common inventions, engineering skill, and natural objects which abound in this country. Even the Bismarck railroad bridge lays over the most remarkable of the old seven wonders. No longer ago than Sheridan's time, which is less than a century, a story that was told by that wit and philosopher to outdo the statement of another great liar, has been discovered, just over our border in the Yellowstone park, to be a solid fact with but one indifferent omission.

The Brooklyn Eagle of last week prints a two-column article of what it is pleased to style "Whoppers. A Grand Pyramid of Extraordinary Prevaracations." Among the number is this one told by Sheridan, and it has stood as the boss lie until the discovery referred to. Here it is:

At a dinner one evening a sportsman said: "I was out fishing one day in a cold spring, and soon caught a large mess of delicious trout. But what was really more surprising, not a foot from the cold spring was one of boiling water, so that when you wanted to cook your fish all you had to do after hooking them from the cold spring was to pop them directly into the boiling." The company all expressed astonishment and incredulity at this monstrous assertion, with the exception of Sheridan. "I know," said he, "of a phenomena yet more surprising. I was fishing one day when I came to a place where there were three springs. The first was a cold one stocked with fish, the second a boiling spring, and the third a natural fountain of melted butter and parsley." Turning to one of the guests who seemed to be smiling slightly he said: "You don't believe that?" "Oh, yes," replied the guest, "I believe it because you say it; but I should not have believed it if I had seen it myself."

At this stage of the world there is nothing strange about this story out here on the frontier, which a hundred years ago was regarded as the boss whopper. There are men in Bismarck to-day, and Dakota and Montana are alive witn them, who have caught trout in the National Park with hook and line from a cold stream, and without moving in their tracks, dropped them into a natural spring of boiling water and cooked them. The "butter and parsley" attatchment that Sheridan refers to, can be added to the feat at an expense of about ten cents.

Times are changing. What was wonderful in the olden days, is now commonplace; too flat to occupy even the mind of the most ordinary liar in the village of Fargo. The big whoppers which pass current now, are not only unique but really witty, as the old flat lies of the ancients were calculated to be, and probably were to them. Here are a trio of our modern kind:

There was a man from Boston who would not confess astonishment at anything he saw in Nevada. As he was passing a hotel in Virginia City the cap blew from one of the chimneys. It was a circular piece of sheet iron, painted black, slightly convex, and the four supports were like legs. The wind carried it down street, and it was straddling along like a living thing. The Boston man asked what it was. "A bedbug from the hotel," was the reply. "By George, I never saw anything like that," he began, and then added, "outside of Boston."

A Yankee who had settled in the west, having told an Englishman that he had shot on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine pigeons, his interlocutor asked him why he did not make it a thousand at once. "No," said he, "not likely I am going to lie about one pigeon." Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him?" asked the Yankee. "Of course I did; I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me."

A party of miners in the Black Hills compared eyes and ears over a camp fire. One said: "When I was coming to the hills, I looked for Indians until I could see a mosquito a mile away." Another said that his eyes were weak, but that he could hear gnats jumping on the rocks four miles. The next man had listened for Indians until he had heard the mountain sheep light on their horns in the Big mountains 300 miles away. The fourth, with his head on his pillow, had strained his ears until he heard the Chinese nailing tea boxes. The fifth in crossing the Rocky Mountains had found a petrified forest, the trees turned into solid stone. As he loitered on the edge, a deer started across the valley, and was transformed in a moment into solid stone. A bird flew past him, and perching upon a tree began to sing. Suddenly the bird was changed into stone. The song she was singing was also petrified, hanging down from the beak of the bird—cold, cold stone.

THE BOSS PREVARICATOR.

Apropos to the article published on this page yesterday, we give a brief histor vof a leading journalist liar, simply to show our readers that the newspaper profession never has been and probably never will be, outdone by anyone in this particular branch of industry. The name of our hero is "Chester H. Hull, a San Francisco Bohemian. It was he who constructed the narrative of Sir Roger Tichborne's death on a lonely island in the south Pacific, purporting to emanate from some old shellback in the Hawaiin Islands who preserved the dying injunction of the lost heir, written with a stick dipped in the innocent blood of a bird. This story started out an agent of the Tichborne family on a wild goose chase. The imaginary discovery of a wonderful valley stream, with frozen mastodons and other prehistoric animals in the Arctic regions, was gulped as gospel truth and occasioned the most varied scientific comment all over the world. He told the story of "a retired assassin," who revealed his identity as a notorious desperado who mysteriously disappeared about twenty years ago, after committing a series of murders on the Niagara river, and who confessed to all the mysterious murders in different parts of the country that Hull could recall He caused half the community in San Francisco to literally tremble in their boots. A corps of divers were engaged just outside the Golden Gate. Hull, through one of the divers, discovered the existence of a mammoth cave beneath the very city itself. It was described as being on fire. A few weeks previous to this astounding development a small volcano occurred about sixty miles north of the city. Hull held that it was simply a chimney to the monster crater burning beneath. Some years ago, in one of his amiable moods, Hull incidentally attached the name of Brette Harte to a poetical effusion, which secured for it a full page illustration in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. The gist of this joke was that Harte did not perceive the propriety of repudiating the authorship until Hull himself developed the fictitious value of potent doggerel, and pointed out the absurdity of the story of a railroad engineer freezing to death at his post. He was once the architect of a marvelous nondescript fashioned in some manner out of a bullfrog and bat. This was put up to establish the authenticity of the theory of evolution; and it brought so select a body of savans as the Califoinia Academy of Science into vexatious contempt. On another occasion, in sympathy for a poor woman who was in search for a missing husband. Hull sent out a sensational tale of a rich treasure found among the effects of a female suicide. The yarn was designed for the eye of the person answering the name and description of the truant. Half a dozen false claimants for the prize appeared; but the right man finally came down from Washington territory. He identified himself without much difficulty, and was arrested, tried and sent to state prison for bigamy.

We do not know what paper Hull wrote for, but his wonderful stories suggest the anecdote of the Irishman to whom some wonderful yarn was told on the authority of a penny newspaper. Pat declined to believe it, saying he distrusted all he saw in the "cheap prints." "Why shouldn't you believe the cheap paper?" he was asked, "as soon as any other?" "Because," was the ready answer, "I don't think they can afford to speak the truth for the money."

DIVISION OF UTAH.

One of the plans to suppress polygamy in this country is to divide Utah into small sections and attach these fragments to neighboring territories. It is thought that in this way, by putting different Mormon settlements into territories where they would be largely in the minority, the doctrine could be killed. The proposition, however, meets with no favor among the Christians of the adjoining territories. The Statesman, published at Boise, Idaho, in which territory there are Mormon colonies, makes a vigorous protest against the suggestion. It says that it would be far better for Idaho to give her Mormon settlements to Utah than to take more, and continues: "We have one Mormon county, to-wit: Bear Lake, and she rules the democratic party as imperiously as John Taylor and George Q. Cannon rule Utah, and the democratic party being in the ascendancy, Mormonism rules Idaho. There is no law on the statutes of Idaho to punish polygamy or seduction, and no such law will ever be passed by a demcoratic legislature as long an the Mormons tell them that they do not want it. The Mormons have nominated the delegates for the democrats these many years, and he must be a jack-Mormon, ready to do their bidding in the most pronounced form, and for this high privilege the democrats nominate and elect an cut and out Mormon for district attorney of the second judicial district, the most important district of the whole territory, and one which embraces all the Mormon settlements. We hope the better class of democrats will some day break loose from their Mormon dirt-eating, office-seekers, and either send a republican or an anti-Mormon democrat to congress; but with another addition from Utah our faintest hopes would vanish. It would be far better for us to set Bear Lake county and every other Mormon settlement back into Utah. You can never kill lice by scattering their nits among your neighbors. Congress is possessed with ample power to wipe out polygamy. There is no excuse for distributing criminals among different states. Let the government acknowledge its imbecility, or assert its power and put forth its strong arm against this handful of morbid, humpbacked, bastard law defyers, until they acknowledge and observe the laws of the land."

THE New York Herald says that a bill is now pending in congress, introduced by an Ohio crank of the Hayes pattern, which sternly provides the severest penalties against every candidate for the national legislature who "treats" either before and after election. In a financial view this bill, if it shall become a law and be duly enforced, will reduce election expenses by nearly one-half not only in the bulcolic regions, but in the "centres of civilization." What effect it may have on candidates and parties is an interesting political problem which the future must determine. It is an accepted canon with a certain school of politicians that of all means and methods yet devised to bring out a full vote, a free supply of bourbon is the most effective. When all other arguments fail they say it invariably succeeds. If the congressional elections of the future shall be conducted on the proposed prohibition plan it is probable that between bourbon candidates and constituents there will pass some plaintive and pensive reminders of what on a celebrated occasion the governor of North Caralina said to his brother ruler of the Palmetto State.

WHEN it was announced some weeks ago that Blaine was scheming for the democratic nomination in 1884, on a compromise or mungrel platform, the idea was scouted by the great majority of both parties. But the indications now point strongly in that direction. He is evidently going to make a strong fight against the administration, and there are many a political seer who can see that this means at least a limited disruption of the repulican party. The southern papers are of late frequently referring to the ex-secretary as a man of broad and liberal ideas, whom the south could consistently and warmly support in 1884, which is significant. This alleged intention of Mr. Blaine's is also strongly fortified by the facts that he can never expect the nomination to the presidency from the republican party, as he has too many personal enemies in that organization. He will probably "go to the dogs" by way of a mungrel party route."

JAMES A. EMMONS, the real estate man, contemplates reviving the Sun as a real estate journal, devoted to the land interest and general boom of the Missouri river valley. Such a paper spread broadcast over the land, cannot help but bring good results, both to the publisher and the country. It will help advertise Bismarck, and anything that will do this should receive encouragement.

Young Staples and His Pets.

Dave Staples, son of Isaac Staples, the millionaire lumber dealer of Minnesota, arrived by the west bound train last evening en route to Montana, and put up at the Merchants. He was accompanied by two thoroughbred bull dogs and a man to take care of them. It is presumed that the young fellow is going to Montana to grow up with that country. The dogs are savage looking brutes, and so scared about their heads as to give them the appearance of having the small-pox. One is white and the other brindle in color, and weigh thirty-nine pounds each. What the youth intends to do with that brace of fighters the TRIBUNE did not ascertain. The presumption, however, is that he has become æsthetic and takes the canines with him on his travels as too utterly utter pet companions.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Montana to gather together at Helena all the California 49ers and 50ers at the next fair time, to have a big dinner and a jolly time.

IT is stated by some of the Montana papers that the government contemplates beginning suit against Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. for $700,000 paid to them over and above the original contract price on various mail routes operated by them.

THE Indians inhabiting the country about the head of navigation on the Missouri river are raiding the cattle ranges in that region. They claim the white man's buffalo must supply the place of the red man's, which have all been driven away by the white hunters.

THE Benton Record of the 24th ult. says that an Indian war occurred at Assinaboine last Saturday night. The whites in Murray Nicholson's arose as one man and attacked a camp of thirty Gros Ventres Indian warriors, who were routed with great slaughter, or would have been if they had not received the protection of the commandant of the post.

ACCORDING to a Montana exchange, a calf got into the sleeping apartment of a young Miles City lawyer one night recently, and closing the door on itself, got frightened, and began bellowing and charging around the room. The young lawyer, waking up, and thinking the day of judgment was at hand, clambered out of the window, and in scanty attire made his way to a hotel. The other calf was released by the vigilance committee.

ANOTHER mining camp has been located in Montana. It is only four or five miles from Bozeman, and is known as the bridge district. "Some years since," says the Gallatin News, "a company known as the Bozeman Mining company was organized to work gold placers just this side of the canyon, at which time considerable work was done; and although gold indications were found, work was abandoned—only, we understand, on account of the inexperience of some of the locators."

"ABOUT the middle of last month an army of buffalo, estimated to have been a million in number, debouched into the Yellowstone valley from O'Fallon Creek. Numbers of people went from Miles City to look at the wonderful sight and to hunt. One brought back the rare trophy of the skin of a white buffalo." We quote the above from the Helena Herald for no other purpose than to caution the reading public against taking any stock in it. This white buffalo story, which is put upon its rounds every off year, is about as absurd as the white blackbird yarn.

STARRING on the frontier possesses many exciting features. A theatrical troupe, now in Bozeman, says the Helena Independent, had a pretty rough trip on their way up from Miles City. At Young's Point the driver lost the road, unhitched his team and went to hunt the station, leaving his four passengers in the coach to rustle for themselves until he returned—was about four hours—thermometer 20 degrees below—and the coyotes were meanwhile howling and jumping over the stage coach. This was only one of the numerous chain of similar incidents while en route.

JACK NORRIS, better known as "Dog Eating Jack," the Mark Tapley of the Barker Camp, writes the Fort Benton Record, under late date, of an unprospected mineral district, in that vicinity, as follows: "The new field of which I speak is one mile from my ranch, due north, on the summit where the two formations meet—limestone and granite. I have opened several well defined leads, and I see others open and showing favorably for the prospector, and perhaps the main lead of the camp. I am about six miles from the belt, and between two of the finest camps of the world—Baker and Montana, with two more fields undeveloped—Norris Park District and Belt Park."

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet, met Oscar, the æsthetic ass, the other day and invited him to dinner. Miller, who has been a squaw man has been rendered tolerent to sensible people by his frontier experience, and is capable of a little refreshing sarcasm sometimes when he becomes disgusted with æsthetic youths. "I am glad to see you,' remarked Joaquin, "New York is a second Liverpool, but go to Boston and your heart will open like a flower. Mr Wilde, there are two places in America to see, one is the east and the other the west—Oregon and California, for their natural greatness and beauty. But come and dine with me. I live on the fifth story with no one above me but God—(after a moment's reflection)—and the man who cleans the snow off my roof." Mr. Wilde simply replied, "I like America, and to say that it is to say I like New York."

THE championship prize fight between the Trojan, Paddy Ryan, and the Boston gladiator, Sullivan, is set for the 7th inst., day after to-morrow, near New Orleans. This contest is attracting a good deal of attention throughout the sporting world. For the information of those of the TRIBUNE readers who would like to wager something on the result of the battle, a brief description of the men as given by a New York Herald correspondent is appended: "Ryan's legs appeared as if made to fit Ryan's body and his arms made to fit his body and legs. He appeared to be as nearly as possible a perfect specimen of a man. Each muscle of the body was in perfect unison and order; no unsightly lumps appeared anywhere, Sullivan's figure, whatever else may be said in its favor, is not a pretty one. It may be described as flat while that of Ryan's is round, and beautifully rounded, too." As half the battle depends on the shape of the contestants; and when it is also taken into consideration that Ryan has had experience in the ring, besides being a cool fellow; while Sullivan on the contrary has had no experience and is a wild, excitable youth, it will not be a difficult matter in this case to put your money where it will do the most good.

North Pacific Railroad Items.

The majority of the laborers on the Yellowstone division of the North Pacific are Swedes and Norweigans.

The earning of the North Pacific for December, 1881, were $434 331, an increase of $213,338 over the corresponding month of 1880.

The Philadelphia New Northwest says that Mr. Chesbrough, engineer in charge, has put himself on record as declaring that the tunnel at the Mullan Pass of the Rocky Mountains shall be completed for the passage of the North Pacific trains before the track shall be laid and the road operated to the Little Blackfoot from the west.

The Gallatin News says that three miles below Junction the North Pacific is driving a tunnel through a large bluff. They have already driven about fifty feet and at the present time the work is progressing at the rate of seven feet per day. When completed the tunnel will be about 1,600 feet in length, and will be lined throughout with brick.

The North Pacific, says the Helena Independent, is taking all means for hurrying the work along. It is now stated that the company has made arrangements for bringing two locomotives and several flat cars up to Coulson on the first boat in the spring, and that by the time the track had roached Coulson the advance guard will have the road tied and ironed to a point fifty miles farther this way.

A Peculiar Case.

The Sioux City Journal of the 2d inst. thus speaks of an old crime committed at the Bismarck levee: "Z. S. Huntley, who was mate on the steamer Niobrara last season, arrived in the city yesterday from Lyons, this state, where he has been for the past three months convalescing at the home of his brother. He is looking well, though yet showing some traces of the murderous attack made on him at Bismarck last fall. Mr. Huntley's experience is a peculiar one. He remembers nothing that happened after he sat down to warm himself in the engine room of the Niobrara until two weeks afterward, when on the way down the river on the Rosebud. The events of the next month, even after he was able to work, seem indistinct—like a dream. The story of the assault and attempted robbery have been mistold so often that it is worth while to go over them again. One of the men on the boat had given Mr. Huntley his money to keep while the boat was tied up at Bismarck. It is supposed that the would-be murderer saw the money handed over. Mr. Huntley then went up to his room in the cabin and left the money, returning in a few minutes to the engine room, where he sat down by the fire in the forge. Here his recollections end. After he was found on the floor of the engine room with a terrible gash across his temple, a man was arrested on suspicion, but as the evidence was not direct he was released. The fellow secured only a trifle of money by his crime."

Dramatic.

A dramatic entertainment will soon be given to the citizens of Bismarck and vicinity by strictly home talent. The play selected is "East Lynne," adapted from the beautiful, pathetic novel of that name by Mrs. Henry Wood. While it is the almost universal verdict that this drama is "too heavy" for amateurs, the TRIBUNE, from a personal knowledge of the ability of each member, does not hesitate to predict that an acceptable and very successful entertainment will be produced. It is to be hoped that our former numerous appeals to the people of this community urging the encouragement of entertainments of this nature will not be without effect, and we point with pleasure to the entertainments given in the past by the young people of this city, superior to any traveling institution. The cast of the play and also the date of the entertainment will be announced in an early issue of the TRIBUNE. In the meantime we hope to arouse an interest that this effort truly deserves. The proceeds will be devoted to the payment of the debt of the Episcopal church.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desire to express their most hearty thanks to the ladies of Bismarck for the costly and elegant invalid chair presented to her, and for the delicate and kindly manner in which it was done, and in this her husband joins, praying that God's blessing and the fullness of Christ's salvation may be the portion of each of the donors.

MATTIE S. BULL.
JAMES M. BULL.

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Our Last Source of Wealth.

Dakota is producing something new all the time. If it is not a new character of mineral, it's a new specie of rascality, but the latest production of this wonderful land is a new fuel, an oil saturated rock as inflammable as the finest cannel coal. This new discovery was made in Charles Mix county and was the result of an accident, the very way in which many of the most useful things on earth have been vouchsafed to man. The mine is located on the Missouri river, and the accidental discovery of the character of its product will, it is confidentally believed, solve the fuel question by giving us a cheaper article, as croppings of this burning material may be seen in many places along the Big Muddy. Frank Alexander, one of the proprietors of the pit in Charles Mix county, says the burning qualities of the rock were discovered by a piece that was thrown out by a blast and falling into a fire which the workmen had near the mouth of the shaft. Referring further to the burning virtues of this new fuel he said that a pile of three bushels of the stuff was set on fire out of doors and burned freely. There were live embers left twenty-four hours after the fire was kindled. This petroleum rock is soon to be tested on the Milwaukee railroad as fuel for locomotives. A piece of the rock about as big as a hickory nut was tried in a retort recently by a Yankton scientist, and found to contain three drops of petroleum. The inflammable property of the shale comes from this oil.

The Yankton Press of the 27th ult., referring to the new "find," says:

The discovery of the new fuel deposit in Charles Mix county reminds several steamboat captains that the same material exists all along the Missouri river. Captains Sims, Burleigh, Belk and Coonce say they have seen it cropping out in dozens of different places betwe n Yankton and Bismarck. They have examined it but did not suppose it would burn and therefore considered it valueless. Capt. Burleigh says there is plenty of the material on the old Burleigh premises in Bon Homme county, and he believes it could be found near Yankton. This fuel can hardly be classed as coal, though it ignites readily and burns with a fierce heat. In appearance it resembles the hard, blue shale formation which abounds in Dakota, almost approaching slate in texture. It is saturated with oil and this gives it combustible qualities. Charles Mix county is going wild over this discovery.

Narrow Gauge Railroads.

At intervals during the past twenty years the narrow gauge system of railroads has had a boom in some section of this country. This system is a hundred times more easily constructed and cheaply operated—on paper by editors—than the standard gauge road. Montana has now got a narrow gauge, and the Montana newspaper men are figuring out its superiority over the broader roads. Narrow gauge railways are always popular in a country where a wide gauge cannot afford to be built. In this popularity, however, is demonstrated the philosophy of the people. It is always best to be satified with what you can get than to be worrying yourself to death for things beyond your reach. On this platform our Montana contemporaries are solid, judging by the following "facts and figures" clipped from the Helena Herald of the 25th ult.:

"A railroad authority who claims to be posted, supplies some interesting figures in connection with the construction, operation and business of Montana's narrow gauge road, the Utah & Northern. He states that the grading, tieing, ironing and equipping of the line has cost less than $8,000 a mile. The total cost of 450 miles he places in round numbers at $3,600,000, which is above the actual figures, including the rolling stock. It is stocked on a basis of $20,000 to the mile, the total share issue now exceeding somewhat $9,000,000. Its operating expenses are estimated to be the least of any piece of railway of equal length in the United States. Its earnings for the year closing December 31, 1881, are represented to have reached 60 per cent. of $3,600,000, its cost, or a total of $2,160,000. These figures, if correct or approximately so, are instructive. They show that few, if any better investments can be made than in narrow gauge railways, especially when such roads are built in the right places. A grand empire like Montana, the richest of the territories and developing the fastest, will require in the near future systems not only of narrow but standard gauge roads. Come on with them."

The June Rise.

Some of the steamboat men in Bismarck have been uneasy regarding the prospective stage of water in the Big Muddy during the spring and summer. They have been laboring under the impression that there is no snow in the mountains, and no prospects for a big fall, owing to the unjointed condition of the weather. But the following item from the Independent of the 27th ult. will probably set their minds at rest:

Last evening the snow in the Flint creek hills, immediately west of New Chicago, was reported to be three feet deep.

There has never, since the navigation of the upper Missouri, been any reason able foundation for fearing a lack of water in that stream. It would be a most remarkable climatic state of affairs indeed, should ever an insufficient quantity of snow fall in the vast water sheds that feed the current of the Big Muddy. The great river heads in a region in which the snow falls as regularly as the winter comes around. Thus far the present year the falls, from all reports, have been somewhat limited, but still there is plenty of time for blizzards upon top of blizzards to anchor themselves in the snowy ranges of the mountains from which the Missouri draws her source of supplies. We have no fears of a water famine in the old mother of rivers.

Ed. M. Joyce and Troupe Arrested.

Men and woman have been arrested in every part of the world, on all kinds of charges, but it remained for the people of Moorhead, Minn., to arrest a variety troupe on a charge of not playing what was on their bills. It seems that E. M. Joyce's troupe which was made up in Bismarck, and comprising, among others, the following well known local celebrities: Edwin M. Joyce Miss Verona Carroll and Prof. C. E. Charles, appeared at Moorhead on the evening of the 3d inst., under the name of the "Great Royal Australian Dramatic and Concert Company." They billed the town for "a highly sensational drama" in four acts, entitled, "Face to Face; or sentenced for Life." To quote the Tribune: "At last the curtain was rung up, and the audi ence was dumb-founded at the horrible manner in which the worn out farce, Domestic Felicity was murdered.

Then came the 'star of the operatic firmament and America's greatest contralto and double-voiced vocalist—Miss Verona Carroll;' she was greeted with hisses and shouts of 'put her out,' as her manner of singing justly warranted such proceedure.

Edwin M. Joyce, the proprietor of the 'varieties,' then gave some of his stale selections, sang years ago in all of the principal varieties of the country, and received an ovation similar to that of his predecessor.

* * * * * * * * *

At last the programme was completed without a word of explanation as to why they did not play what they advertised, and the audience left the hall bent on revenge at whatever cost.

Oliver Hall and I. Q. Wheaton entered complaint before Justice Lum, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the entire troupe on the grounds of obtaining money under false pretences.

Sheriff Mertz served the papers on the parties, who were found at Sam Leland's restaurant, awaiting the departure of the train for Duluth, where they were to appear this evening.

Sheriff Mertz demanded $100 bail for the troupe to appear before Justice Lum this morning with the alternative of imprisonment in the county jail, and although considerable "kicking" was done, the desired amount was furnished and the troupe allowed to rest in peace until 10 o'clock this morning, when they will appear in court."

On the following day, we learn from the Tribune, which was received last evening, Manager Joyce plead guilty of misdemeanor and paid a fine of $10 and costs, amounting to $13.50.

They Buried the Remains.

A somewhat remarkable funeral took place in Bismarck the other night. It was as silent and quiet as the celebrated burial of Sir John Moore. Upon this recent and local occurrence the shattered remains of a stove were laid away under the ground. The funeral took place from a house in the alley near Fourth street, and the circumstances which necessitated the ceremony are briefly rehearsed. The heater, in some mysterious manner got itself around a loaded stick of wood which had been placed on a neighboring fuel pile, and not being able to resist the force of the explosion, it went to pieces, to the utter amazement of half a dozen coons who had gathered about its warm surface. No one was killed, but the entire party was laid out on the floor flat as postage stamps. Wood-hawking is sometimes expensive and dangerous.

A Celebrated Dog.

Young Staples, upon reading the notice of his arrival, in Sunday morning's TRIBUNE, gave his brace of bull dogs away to a couple of citizens. One of these dogs, it is said, is a very celebrated purp, being none other than the victor in the $1,000 match fought in Kentucky last fall, in which his antagonist was killed. The names of the principles in that battle were Pilot and Crib. We do not remember which one gave up the ghost. If it was Pilot, then the dog now owned in Bismarck is Crib, and visa versa. At all events the canine now here looks as though he had contested several thousand dollar matches. He looks about the head as if he had suffered a severe case of small-pox.

THE ingenuity of the average Dakota rascal is something to be admired. There is no limit to his resources when he becomes financially stranded. A fellow in Deadwood last week invaded the aristocratic resident portion of that city, and representing himself as a new partner of the leading physician of a neighboring camp, succeeded in making a raise of $50 by vaccinating the women and children of that place with glycerine.

The People of

DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. R'Y.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

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☞ When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

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Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.

Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's alsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 41yleów

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Monday, the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., under act of May 27, 1878, viz:

Norman Falconer,

Homestead entry No. 99 for the west ½, of northeast ¼, and lots 9 and 10, section 34 township 138, north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Robert Macnider, Thomas Gilbert, George Hay and Henry Salisbury, all of Burleigh county, D. T., Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA. Register.

34-39

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND Office at Bismarck, Dakota, January 11th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, under act of March 3d, 1877, and May 27th, 1878, at this office at eleven o'clock a.m., February 20th, 1882, viz:—

GEORGE HAY,

Homestead entry No. 369, for the north half of the southeast quarter, section 22, township 138 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saulisbury, Wm. E. Cahall, Alex. Cameron and Thomas Gubert, all of Burleigh county: postoffice, Bismarck.

J. A. REA, Register.

32-36

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to DR. M. E. BELL, 161 N. Calvert street, Baltimore Md.

33-36w

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We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. They are operated by either man, horse or steam power, and bore very rapid. They range in size from three inch to four and one-half feet in diameter, and will bore to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone coal, slate, hard pan grauel, lava, builders' serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. We contract for prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals; also for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse poweas, brick machines, mining tools portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds.

☞ Good active agents wanted in every ceuntry in the world. Address

Western Machinery Supply Depot,

511 Walnut street, St. Louis, U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this. 13-1y.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered. I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November. A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated. Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.

D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.

Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayott.

December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by

A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m.

ALEX. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.

By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

31-35

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars ($1,462) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and twenty-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 25th day of February, A, D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. MCNAIR, Mortgagee.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1882.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 83-39

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JNO. THOMPSON & Co. Standing Rock.

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50y1

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20y1

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

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ITS GETTING INTERESTING.

Since the Sioux City Journal has taken upon itself the task of seconding Gov. Ordway in his fight with Delegate Pettigrew, a number of Southern Dakota papers, which heretofore have been indifferent spectators to the controversy between these distinguished officials, are coming to the delegate's rescue. The Vermillion Republican, in a placid and dignified editorial gives the ground for the fight, and as the matter is of general interest to all Dakotaians, and is attracting much attention at present in view of Gov. Ordway's recent declaration to show the delegate and his friends up in an unenviable light, we make room for the historical parts of the Republican's article, in order to give our readers a better understanding of the situation.

Six years ago, says the Republican, there began to be voices raised here and there against the federal office holders side of our Dakota politics, and four years ago it grew into considerable proportions and was supported by the Republican openly and above board. Two years ago this element in our politics was beaten by the people and R. F. Pettigrew nominated for congress and elected by a republican majority much lager than his most sanguine supporters expected.

N. G. Ordway arrived in Yankton in time to witness this change of front of the Republican party here, and it was his duty to have acquiesed in it, but he did not then see fit to do so, and has not since. Instead he has not allowed an opportunity to escape him of politically injuring Mr. Pettigrew and his friends, both at home and at Washington. In this he has been and now is, heartily seconded by ex-Delegate Bennett. Mr. Ordway in his vaulting egotism and self sufficiency believed that he could break the new deal in Dakota politics by first breaking down Mr. Pettigrew both at home and at Washington In this he has so far failed, and we trust will continue to fail. Here was the beginning of the so-called "personal fight between Ordway and Pettigrew" and it is all there ever was of it.

Gov. Ordway was handsomely received by the people of Dakota. He was immediately acknowledged to be a man of ability, and of great influence at Washington, and it was hoped that he would be of great service to the territory during the most important epoch in its history. But instead of fulfilling the expectation of our people, as it was his duty to do, we believe that he has, by his mistaken course, done more to injure the territory abroad than any other man that ever stepped foot on her soil. But a few weeks ago, in a letter to the president of the United States, he speaks of the alarming financial and political condition of the territory. This is only one out of scores of instances where he has, through the press and otherwise, sought to fasten discredit and dishonor upon our whole people. In his over anxiety to crush our delegate he has managed, unintentionally to do our people wrongs, which it is not in his power to redress, and for which the people of Dakota will forever hold him in contempt.

Ordway's governorship of Dakota has been peculiarly unfortunate for the people in many ways. It has served to stir up strife and discord at home, and distrust of us abroad, and it may lead to the defeat of the scheme for the division of the territory, for it is generally believed that Gov. Ordway has followed, and is now following, so far as the territory is concerned, a "rule or ruin policy." That he may ruin we admit, but that he will ever rule, his friends dare not admit, even to themselves.

We would not overlook the virtues of Gov. Ordway as evinced in many of his public acts, particularly some of his vetoes last winter of assembly bills which covered ring jobs and private speculations. It would, indeed, be singular if he had no redeeming qualities.

THE FARMS WE WANT.

It is to be hoped that the vast tracts of rich agricultural lands, rolling away beyond the vision, on every side of Bismarck, may be occupied by small farms instead of by those big bonanza concerns. It will be greatly more to the advantage and profit of Bismarck to have a family on every quarter section than to have a thousand farms covered by one man. The advantage is evident in several particulars. A bonanza farm embracing fifty quarter sections—and some contain almost four times this amount—would not employ the year through to exceed a dozen men, whose trade at our stores would be limited at the most, while the same territory cut up into quarter section farms would support fifty families, containing on an average six members, as the western granger is a prolific being. Here, then, we would have a permanent population of 300 constantly adding weath to the country, in favor of the small farm system as against twelve transcient men on the bonanza plan. And further, the greater population, being composed principally of women and children, would require a thousand and one little articles from our merchants, while the toilers on the bonanza ranch have but few wants and necessities. A pair of stoga boots, a hickory shirt, overalls and an occasional drunk would supply their demands. The product per acre is also greater and more cheaply grown than on those big, unweildly farms. Oliver Dalrymple says it costs him $7 per acre to raise wheat on his farm, but a granger in the Red river valley named Parsons, who is cultivating a small farm, says he can grown better wheat than Dalrymple for $4.50 per acre, and make money.

The following detailed account of Mr. Parson's operations last season, furnished by the Richland County Gazette, affords a striking illustration of what the bonanza farmers will have to contend with by and by from the superior advantages possessed by small, well tilled farms over those over-grown and unweildy concerns. It should be understood that Mr. Parsons was assisted only by his two little children, seven and nine years of age, and by one hired man, working twenty days. Three small horses and four oxen made up his teams.

Commencing April 25, 200 acres of land were seeded to wheat, oats and barley, five acres of corn and one acre of potatoes were planted, fifty-five apple trees and 500 raspberry and strawberry plants from Cornwall, on the Hudson, were set out; 100,000 box elder trees were taken up and replanted. And by the time the garden patch was put in shape it was the 25th of May.

Next in order, 120 acres of rough, hubby prairie were turned over. On July 4 the mower and horse-rake were put into operation and not allowed to stop until fifty acres of hay were secured. Then fifteen acres of barley were cut and stacked and the fifteen acres of stubble ground immediately turned over. Then 300 acres of oats and wheat were cut, shocked and stacked (only one six-foot machine being used), 115 acres of which were for an outside party, the proceeds of which were $160. At noon, October 1, the fall plowing was completed, the corn was harvested, seventy bushels of potatoes put in the cellar, and the beets, carrots, turnips, squashes, citrons and other garden truck secured. A contract was now entered into to plow 100 acres for $175. This job was finished, and ten stacks of grain threshed out by November 1st. The 120 acres of breaking now demanded attention, and Mr. P. crowded all hands on deck and tore the rotted sod all to pieces with spring-tooth harrows, keeping close to work till winter set in.

On the above a Red river exchange comments: "That's business. And more than all, when the harvest is gathered the land is not surrendered to silence and desolation until the spring following, as on the bonanza farm. A home remains the centre of a thousand interests and attractions, and industries. One 160 farm, with its cheerful, industrious, self-respecting housemate, its red-cheeked boys and modest girls—with grandma dozing over her knitting and the cat purring on the hearth-rug—is one of more value to the world and to the state than the best 29,000 acre wheat field in the northwest."

VERMILLION, D. T., Republican: "The first newspaper press that was brought to Dakota was landed at Sioux Falls about 1868, and belonged to the original townsite company. It was thrown into the Sioux river at the time of the Minnesota Indian massacre in 1862, to keep it from being destroyed by the Indians. The next press was brought to this town by T. Ellwood Clarke, from St. Helena, Neb., early in March, 1863, and this paper was started in that month. The press went out in the great flood of last spring. James McHenry and A. A. Partridge helped to bring the press from St. Helena, Neb. It was brought down in a steamboat yawl. Mr. Partridge is now a resident here, and McHenry resides in Wayne county, Nebraska, having left here only three years ago. We take it that the Republican is the oldest newspaper in Dakota."

BIG FRAUDS AT THE OTHER END.

If there is not a check put to the system now employed by the big saw mills at the Puget Sound end of the North Pacific railroad, the timber land there will be all monopolized by a few of these companies. The practice in vogue with these lumber concerns can be consistently catalogued with the numerous specie of frauds which are being perpetrated on our government by the aid of local land office officials in many United States land districts on the frontier. But few persons are aware of the manner in which the great lumbering companies on Puget Sound obtain and own such large bodies of valuable timber lands near their saw mills. These companies as companies cannot enter these lands. Each even section belongs to the United States, and is subject to entry under the homestead act, or of the timber act of congress. But here is the way they evade the law as described by a gentleman who went there to investigate the steal:

A stranger comes to one of these mills and hires as a laborer. He is approached by an agent of the company and asked if he would not like to make a hundrod dollars cash with no outlay. Of course, his answer is "yes." A man goes with him to a certain quarter section of superior timber land, where they find a man who has examined that land, knows its numbers, and that it is vacant. He also is an expert of the mill company. The man who desires to enter the quarter section takes with him to the land office at Olympia the one that went with him to the land, and swears and proves that he has taken possession of that quarter section under the united States timber act for Oregon, Washington territory, etc. The register advertises that all persons claiming that section shall appear before him in sixty days from that time, and make good their claim to it, or if not the applicant will enter it at congress price (2.50 per acre.)

At the end of the sixty days the applicant takes with him the two men of the company as witnesses, the expert having the money, and proof is made and the money all paid—office fees and all—and they all return to the mill. Soon this applicant makes a deed to the company for the land, and receives his hundred dollars and full pay for all his time spent in procuring the land. In this case the quarter section costs the company just six hundred dollars, and the timber on the quarter section is worth, at logging rates, three thousand dollars.

The form of the oath and the law governing these transactions are not given, but there is an understanding between all parties as to the final details. All the timber lands now owned by these mill companies have been obtained in this way. Each principal company owing a sawmill on the Sound waters, own from 40,000 to 200,000 acres of these heavily timbered lands near the mill. The North Pacific Railroad company own all the odd sections of this timber land, and the mill companies are fast monopolizing the even sections.

A NUMBER of important army retirements have taken place during the past few days. Quartermaster-General Meigs, Paymaster-General Brown, and Colonels Haller and Lugenbeel, were retired Monday, and the president appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General Rucker to succeed Meigs, and Major Wm. Rochester to succeed Brown. The retirements of Colonels Haller and Lugenbeel, and the recent death of Major Webb, makes many changes in the northwest. Major Morris, of the Eighteenth infantry, goes to the Sixteenth, and Captain Smith, aid-de-camp to General Terry, becomes a major, and goes to the Fifteenth. Major Ilges becomes a lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Black, of the Eighteenth, becomes colonel of the Fifth infantry. Colonel Houston, Sixth infantry, becomes colonel of the Twenty-third. The appointment of Rucker and Rochester will meet the universal disgust of army people generally, as the former is past retiring age and the latter made to jump over the heads of a large number of seniors

ILLEGAL TAX LEVIES.

Burleigh county tax payers are not alone in the matter of protesting against the action of the board of county commissioners in setting aside the assessments made by the legally elected assessor, and assuming his functions by levying a new assessment contrary to the statutes "made and provided." The citizens of Lawrence county, in the Black Hills, have arose in their might against the action of their commissioners in cutting down the assessment of that county from about $8,000,000 to about $4,000,000. They have organized an association called the People's Protective Alliance, and intend to resist the collection of county taxes until the levy is restored to the basis of the original assessment.

When the Lawrence county commissioners met as a board of equalization last year they overstepped the bounds of the law by reducing the assessment nearly $4,000,000, instead of equalizing it. This is the trouble with our Black Hills friends.

It seems to be a difficult matter for some boards of county commissioners in this territory to understand that the law gives them no more right to assume the functions of the office of assessor than it does the board of steamboat inspectors on the Missouri river The Lawrence county board lopped off $3,191,000 from the Homestake Mining company's assessment, and $75,000 from the First National bank of Deadwood and $60,000 from the Merchants National, thus rendering the entire tax levy illegal, because the aggregate value of the property had been materially changed. We quote a few of the preambles and resolutions adopted by the Lawrence County Protective Alliance, to give our readers a better understanding of that organization:

WHEREAS, John W. Allen, Daniel Thompson and J. W. Garland, county commissioners for the county of Lawrence, when sitting as a board of equalization illegally and corruptly proceeded to arrange said assessment by reducing the aggregate amount of the valuation of the taxable property about one-half, thereby necessitating the levy of a much greater per cent. of taxation upon the property owned by those whose assessments had not been reduced; and

WHEREAS, This action of said board of county commissioners was had clandestinely and illegally, no order of said board of county commissioners having ever been entered upon the minutes of their proceedings or published as required by law; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we denounce the corrupt and illegal act of the so-called board of county commissioners in constituting themselves a board of assessors instead of a board of equalization.

RESOLVED, That we exhaust all our legal rights in resisting the collection of a tax which we deem illegal and unjust, and to this end we refuse to pay any tax levied by said board of county commissioners for the year 1881, when the matter now before the district court on appeal from the action of the board of county commissioners is determined.

PIONEERS OF A NEW COUNTY.

The older settlers in every western community will recognize the truth of the following paragraph from the Yankton Herald. The paragraph, however, only proves that a pioneer will be a pioneer. When a country becomes settled it becomes disagreeable to the men who penetrate wildernesses to prepare them for the reception of advancing civilization. When the plains and valleys are dotted with towns and farm houses, the old pioneer feels as though he was being crowded, and moves on. These men who enter and subdue the wilderness are great benefactors of mankind. The Herald says of them: "All who have had occasion to notice the growth and settlement of new countries are aware of the fact that two or three classes of people are required to complete the settlement. The first class is obliged to struggle and combat with all possible inconveniences, which cannot be overcome for several years, and it is almost an invariable rule that two-thirds of them are obliged to sacrifice a portion of their earnings to a second class of immigrants and seek other places to obtain a fresh start, while said second class is furnished with all the improvements and results of the labors of the first class. Hence the foundation is laid for prosperity in succeeding years."

PECK'S SUN sometimes draws its face down and utters considerable sober, solid sense. These instances are becoming more frequent with that facetious sheet. In a recent issue it refers to Dakota as follows: "There is little doubt that the southern portion of Dakota will be admitted as a state at the present session of congress, while the upper portion will continue to be a territory for a few months, until its population becomes large enough to warrant its organization as a state. There is no portion of the union that is filling up more rapidly than the great fertile territory of Dakota and its population is the cream of the east—young men who have too much ambition to drop into the rut of eastern agriculture, with its hard pan, rocks, side hills and severe toil for little or nothing. The men who make up the population of Dakota are men who will be satisfied with nothing less than a fortune, and nine out of ten of them will lug it off."

WHERE TO FIND A HOMESTEAD

In the Bismarck, Dakota, land district, there is now the best opportunity in the United States for the selection of homestead, pre emption or tree culture claims, under the public land laws.

The district is larger than the state of New York and it contains many million acres of public land absolutely free to any who will come and take.

The Missouri river passes on its winding course to its connection with the Father of Waters six hundred miles through this land district. The stream is navigable for the largest steamers. Its banks are skirted with timber and here are broad and fertile valleys and plains equal to the best on the face of the earth for grain or stock growing.

This valley is practically unsettled. There is room in it for many thousand who can take land under the public land laws without money and without price. From one end of this valley to the other stock feed and grow fat summer and winter without provision for fodder—on the nutritious buffalo grass, common to the country.

Timber—oak, ash, maple, elm and cotton wood—is abundant The water pure and healthful. Bottoms affording an abundance of hay are frequent.

The entire valley comes under the influences of the warm winds from the Pacific coast which give it a climate far more favorable than that of Minnesota, Wisconsin, or northern Iowa. The country is peculiarly adapted to wheat and cereals of all kinds. Wheat ranges from eighteen to thirty-six bushels per acre and oats average about fifty. The grain is brighter and heavier than any grown elsewhere in the United States. In winter the skies are bright, and pleasant weather is the general rule. The snow fall is light and it never rains.

In the spring the rain fall is abundant. New potatoes, peas, cabbage and cauliflower are always in market by the first of July.

The soil and climate is all that can be desired.

Here, then is the best field in the United States for immigration.

FIFTY captains of the regular army, among whom are a number stationed with their commands in the military districts of Dakota who have grown weary with waiting for promotion, and who have served in that grade continuously for fifteen years or longer, ask congress to pass an act giving to any officer of the army below the grade of colonel who may have served continuously for fifteen years in one grade, the rank and pay of the next highest grade, provided that this legislation shall not remove him from the duties of the rank in which he has been commissioned. It is shown that the proposed legislation would affect 200 lieutenant colonels, forty-one majors, 162 captains and forty-one first lieutenants. The petitioners say that these fifty captains and fourteen captains of artillery who have served from fifteen to seventeen years in one grade, with a prospect of five to ten years more of service in the same grade before promotion.

THE Yankton Herald of a recent date says: "Judge Edgerson rendered a decision yesterday in a civil case tried before him at the present term of court, which will have an important effect upon a large amount of promisory paper afloat in Dakota. The case was that of Garretson against Stone, brought to recover the face of a note with interest and attorney's fees, the note having passed into a third party's hands. Judge Edgerton decides that a provision upon the note allowing attorney's fees, destroys the negotiability of the note, and that any defense the maker has against the payee can be interposed against the holder of such a note before it is due. In this case Mr. Garretson, of Sioux City, had bought the note which was procured through fraud, from the late Major Stone. The dicision is regarded as a very important one."

THE Chicago Times says that Dakota sent her biggest liars to Washington. The Times must have come in contact with Edwards, who weighs something over 300 pounds.

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STOCK RAISING.

The Ranges About Bismarck the Best in the West.

Much is said and written about Montana and western Dakota as stock raising countries. It is a fact that those districts do not possess such advantages for the profitable raising of beef cattle and sheep as does the Red river valley, where the many small streams, skirted by heavy growths of timber afford both water and shelter, and where every rod of the wild prairie is covered with most luxuriant growths of rich nutritious hay grasses.

The above is an excerpt from a leading and labored article published in a Red river exchange of recent date. All that the writer of the paragraph quoted, claims for the Red river valley is found in this region. Our grazing ranges are abundantly watered and timbered, and no grasses in Minnesota or in any state or territory are superior, if equal, to the wild hay upon our uplands and in the valleys. There are other advantages we enjoy over sections further east, one of which is the much greater extent of range afforded here, and the other is the mildness of our winters in this particular latitude. Being in the path of the warm chinook, or trade winds of the Pacific the blizzards which are protracted in other sections outside of these breezes, are infrequent here, and never of a duration injurious to stock. The herds now feeding on the hills and in the valleys adjacent to Bismarck are fit for the butcher's block. This, perhaps cannot be said of any other cattle country in the west. But it can be said of this without fear of successful contradiction, as the statement is made upon the authority of the owner of an extensive herd on the upper river ranges, Capt. Wm. Harmon whose word is incontrovertible evidence of the fact with everyone who knows him. Being in the track of the warm winds referred to, there is never snow on the ground to a depth to prevent animals from grazing.

The writer from whom we quote above, puts a good deal of stress to the fact that thousands of tons of hay can be put up in the Red river valley, upon which to feed stock during the storms of the winter. According to the experience of old and extensive stock raisers, a country that requires the feeding of hay to stock is no good. They claim the putting up of hay is a fatal mistake, and argue, very convincingly, too, that whenever hay is stacked on a range the cattle know it, and instead of rustling for fodder they congregate about the stacks, and during a protracted blizzard, in their efforts to reach the provender get "milling" and trample each other to death; that they will remain in the vicinity of the stacks long after the last spear has been devoured, until they become so emaciated as to render their ability to withstand the spring storms very doubtful. But if no food is provided they continue to rustle, and are able to pull through an uncommonly severe winter with no more than the average loss. This is the case in sections outside of the Pacific breeze belt. In the Bismarck region, however, no one ever thought of making winter provisions for the stock in our grazing districts. The best evidence in substantiation of the assertion that the grass is in abundance and that it affords nutritious food, is the condition of the wild game killed hereabouts at this advanced stage of the winter. The fatness of deer is proof that there is plenty of food in vast sections outlying on every hand from Bismarck still unoccupied and even unvisited, except by hunters, which will afford accommodations for thousands of herds yet to come.

In view of these points it will be readily seen that when the inhabitants of other stock countries argue superiority over the Bismarck region, they are pitting sophistry against facts, and it will have no weight nor influence with men who know a stock country when they come in possession of its leading features. The convenience and desirability of Bismarck as a shipping point is another thing greatly in favor of this country.

Claim Holders Getting Anxious.

Claim holders hereabouts are beginning to bestir themselves. The influx of the land hunters during the past few weeks has put their quarter sections in jeopardy, and yesterday many of them went out to commence the necessary improvements required by law. R. R. Marsh had a regulation house framed here and forwarded it last evening to be erected on his claim, twenty miles east of Bismarck. A granger in from that district yesterday reported the country alive with homesteaders and abandoned claim hunters. A quarter section in the many desirable belts in this region will be worth something before the next Fourth of July, and it will be necessary for our city farmers to be on the alert in order to retain possession of their land during the coming boom.

Ex-Mayor Hackett's Return.

Ex-Mayor Hackett returned from his new town of Villard, on Mouse river last Tuesday, after an absence of over a month. He is more sanguine than ever of the great future of that region. The TRIBUNE ascertained from him the fact that three magnificent water powers exist on that stream within a distance of thirty miles. One at Villard and the other two on each side of the coming metropolis—the future Lowell of the northwest. To give the TRIBUNE readers an idea of the magnitude of these great water powers, we give the volume of water pouring over the falls at Villard. According to measurement on the rapids, it is sixty-four feet wide and eighteen inches deep. At this season of the year, such a quantity of water makes the Villard falls no second-class power. The other rapids are equally as good. Mr. Hackett, in answer to a question as to the extent of the timber belts in that country, said that at one point below the settlement there were belts of large oak trees three miles in diameter, and also above there some large bodies of oak and elm were found. In regard to the half-breed contesting his claim, upon which the town of Villard is located, he said there was nothing in it for the half-breed who had not been there for two years before. The claim was abandoned by him, and of course, he has no right to it now.

A New Way to Hold a Claim.

During the Kansas excitement the homestead and pre-emption laws were not as stringent as they are now, and the tricks which were resorted to in order to hold claims against jumpers and at the same time evade the law, were not as numerous and ingenious as they are at the present day All it required during those stirring times to secure a quarter section from the government was to erect upon it a habitable dwelling. The size was not designated, neither was it stipulated by what the dwelling should be inhabited; hence, a house constructed from a cigar box and inhabited by a gopher served the purpose Later the law was amended and the homesteaders' domicile was required to be eight by fourteen in size. But whether feet or inches the granger was left in the dark. The first man to take advantage of this omission was Mark Twatn. He took a claim in Nevada and erected a house eight by fourteen inches, and got a patent on the ranche. At this advanced age of the land office business such frauds are impossible. Our law makers have profited by the tricks of sharpers, and now a man who files on a claim, especially in a district like the Bismarck district, where claims are becoming valuable, has not only the officials of the local United States land office to contend with in his efforts to avoid the fulfillment of the minor details of the proving up proceedings, but the watchful eye of the jumper, and the tricks necessary to pull through must be of no ordinary character. They must be unique and original. But the average homesteader is equal to the new order of things. A good one has just came to light in this vicinity, which proves the assertion. A short distance east of Bismarck the land is very desirable and every quarter section is dignified with a cabin. The neighbors, when time hangs dull on their hands, visit each other. About a month ago Mr. Murry called at a neighboring cabin, and finding the door locked looked in at the window, and seeing what he supposed the homesteader asleep on his bunk, went away. Last week he paid another visit to this cabin and seeing the same state of affairs, at once concluded that something was wrong and hurried away. Meeting Thomas Richards he related his discovery. The two repaired to the cabin, and seeing a man in bed who paid no attention to their wild cries, concluded that he was dead, probably a victim of foul play, and accordingly kicked the door down. Upon further investigation it was discovered that the man in the bunk was a straw man. He was holding the claim while the live claimant was enjoying himself in some other section.

In the Track of the Pacific Winds.

To illustrate the salubriousness of the climate in this section of Dakota, the TRIBUNE would remark that R. R. Marsh drove to his farm on Sunday, February 5th, a distance of twenty miles and back, without rapping himself in an overcoat. When he left in the morning his great coat was placed on the seat of his buggy where it remained until his return in the evening. Notwithstanding the hero of this item is a tough one—this is intended in a physical sense—an ordinarily tender biped could have made the journey without suffering any very excruciating inconvenience from the gentle February zephyrs which were abroad upon the prairies that day, as the thermometer registered 65 above. Bismarck, evidently, is in the track of the Pacific breezes, or chinook winds, which explains the fact that the temperature, according to the signal service reports is always from ten to fifteen degrees warmer at Bismarck than at Fargo on the east, and Fort Benton on the west. These soft northwest winds are of almost daily occurrence, and preclude the possibility of a protracted cold blizzard in this section. In fact the weather has been so warm a greater portion of the present winter as to render it necessary to ice water in order to cool it for drinking purposes. "That's the kind of a country we are."

When this fact, and the fact that the geographical location of Bismarck is the best in the new northwest, and the fact that the lands are superior to any in Dakota, and the fact of the many other advantages found here, became known, this country won't be big enough to hold the stampeders anxious to settle in Bismarck and vicinity.

NEWS COMMENTS.

MONTANA property for 1881 is assessed at nearly $20,000,000, an increase of about $6,000,000 over the former year.

A CALL has been issued for a meeting of the Ohio Spanish Merino sheep breeders for February 22d at Columbus, Ohio.

"FIGHTING FINN," who was shot in the Baker district on New Years day by Mike Lynch, died last week from the effects of the wound.

THE president has appointed R. H. Conger, brother of Senator Conger, of Michigan, to succeed Mr. Morris as superintendent of the Yellowstone National park.

EXCEPTING the division and admission question, local and territorial political booms are taking a rest, but like the small-pox, they'll be epidemic this fall.

VICE-PRESIDENT OAKES says that in all likelihood the line from the mouth of the Little Blackfoot will be finished to Butte before the end of next summer.

OUR Montana contemporaries have come to the conclusion that the dislocation of old winter's back has been reduced. They are getting more snow than they want.

IF the insinuations of our Montana exchanges are reliable, the Miles City postoffice is a third class concern, yet the postmaster receives a salary of $5,000.

THE assassin was vaccinated Saturday, but the Pioneer Press thinks it is doubtful if it will take, as the virus of the venomous reptile would neutralize the bovine article.

WHAT has become of the Revised New Testament? Has it been weighed in the balance and found wanting, or is it only gathering its second wind for another boom.

A NUMBER of horse ranches will be established in our adjoining territory on the west the present year. This branch of the stock industry is becoming a favorite with many.

MILES CITY taxes commercial travelers. One day last week, or week before; it took in $175 for licenses from these traveling salesmen. Wonder if that isn't a pretty good idea?

THE Sultan, at Constantinople, has had a lengthy interview with the American minister, Gen. Wallace, and has sent to America to obtain specimens of the most improved farm machinery.

EX-SENATOR STRONG, of what state we are unable to say, but probably of Pennsylvania, as he is a Cameron man, is now said to be the coming man for the United States marshalship of Dakota.

THE legal aspect of the Nininger case at Miles City is thickening. An action was brought there Saturday to set aside Savage's revocation of the Nininger assignment, and another for the appointment of a receiver.

ABOUT a thousand million dollars of our national debt have been paid since the war ended. France has now nearly treble our debt, and Great Britain nearly double. Even Spain has a bigger debt than that which remains of ours.

GUITEAU says that but for his bullet there would, before now, have been civil war. Between whom? Who was going to fight because Garfield gave first-rate offices in New York to his opponents, and then ventured to give one to a friend?

DAKOTA'S delegates at Washington ought to come back to Dakota in order to enjoy a little pleasant winter weather. Snow is a foot deep in Washington and the street cars are blockaded. Out here sunshine and warm zephyrs are the fashion.

COM. T. C. POWER, of Fort Benton, is being pushed as the republican candidate for delegate in congress from Montana. The commodore would make a first class representative, but it is a little premature to talk of displacing Delegate Maginis just yet.

SINCE Helena can no longer boast of her mineral product, she is boasting a good deal of her grand scenery, and now the wicked Butte papers, upon the least, or no pretext at all, sarcastically banter their Helena brethren to bet a bar of Butte bullion against Helena scenery.

HERE is the way that wickedly facetious democratic organ, the Chicago Times refers to our division and admission delegations at Washington: "Dakota accepted its most able-bodied and imaginative liars as delegates extraordinary to Washington, and they are presenting their work with amazing assiduity."

IT is a difficult matter for the TRIBUNE to imagine anything more horribly cruel than the butchery of children by parents. Yet this character of crime is becoming quite the rage at present. A miner at Butte, M. T., shot his little 10-year-old boy last week, and an Oshkosh father disembowled his boy at about the same time.

ACCORDING to the Helena Independent Gallatin county has one school district that is three miles wide and ninety miles long. The school house is in the center, and pupils living at the ends of the district put in all their time going to school and coming home again. That school district is a "stand off" for Stanley Huntley's big Dakota farm.

THE Avant Courier says that the North Pacific company is constructing along the line of its road the most substantial telegraph line in the west. The posts, which are all cedar, are unusually large, and they are set so close to each other and so firmly in the ground as to sustain any probably strain they will ever be subjected to. Half a dozen wires can be strung on them if necessary.

AN attempt was made on the night of the 1st inst. to fire the Eureka hotel at Butte. Who the incendiary is has not yet been ascertained, but it would seem that the landlady of the Eureka gave herself away. The Inter-Mountain says; "The landlady of the house did not seem at all alarmed when apprised of the circumstances, but coolly threw almost a pint of water on the embers." She ought to be investigated.

IT is now claimed that the Dakota delegations have the assurance of support from Alex. H. Stephens for both the bill to divide the territory and the bill to admit South Dakota as a state. If this is reliable the friends of the measures have no further grounds for anxiety. When Mr. Stephens goes solid for a measure he generally moves it through. His vote on the side of the republicans would be sufficient without Senator David Davis'.

THE old bums of Helena have got onto a new racket which they are working successfully. It is a dodge to get drinks out of pilgrims. Two of the bums play "policeman" and arrest a tenderfoot or two, who are spotted for the job early in the evening. As soon as the "policemen" make their arrests, others of the gang advise the pilgrims to get the "policemen" drunk and then skip. This they proceed to do, but as the gang are all on the drink it costs the prisoners considerable to effect their escape.

TO SHOW the industry and efficiency of Delegate Pettigrew, the following paragraps is quoted from an interview published in the Washington Republican: "Where can one go for the facts concerning the development of Dakota when the delegation leaves?" querried the Republican inquisitor. "To Delegate Pettigrew," Mr, Mellette replied. "We find that the facts bearing on the admission of the new state of Dakota have been fully collated by Mr. Pettigrew, and that all we have to do is to stand up and be counted."

THERE is a rounder at Butte who has never enjoyed the luxury of being sober for the past thirty years. The authorities of that town have cast him into the county bastile to remain a term of sixty days, merely as an experiment to see what effect a thoroughly sober condition will produce on him. It is the TRIBUNE'S opinion that after a sobre contemplation of himself he will come to the conclusion that he is some other fellow, and in his efforts to find himself will become demented, and finally relapse into a harmless crank, and walk the earth in search of himself.

ONE of the members of the Dakota delegation now at Washington was asked by a newspaper correspondent the other day how they liked President Arthur upon whom they had called, and he replied: "All the delegates are delighted with their reception by the president. His combined dignity and simplicity of manner is captivating to the pushing Nor'westers. He expressed surprise at the numbers of visiting Dakataians and his delight to meet so many visitors wanting no offices. He said he would gladly receive five thousand such callers every day."

As an offset to the telegram sent to Judge Moody, chairman of the Black Hills' delegation at Washington, by the very few friends Gov. Ordway has in Deadwood, the subjoined telegram numerous y signed by leading citizens of that section was forwarded to the same party:

DEADWOOD, Feb. 1.

Hon. F. C. Moody, care R. F. Pettigrew, Washington, D. C:

Our people want division, admission, and removal of Ordway. Stand by Pettigrew.

This expresses the sentiment of the great majority of the Hills inhabitants, and bears the TRIBUNE out its assertions on the 3d inst., that Gov. Ordway's political following in the Hills is very limited.

THE recently appointed collector of revenue at Cincinnati is quite a youth, only 24 years old, but he is a thoroughbred. His name is Bill H. Taft, son of ex-Judge Taft. He graduated at Yale in 1878, where he was the best boxer, the best "rusher," and the most popular man in his class, as well as the class orator and salutatorian. He was graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1880, standing first. He then began the practice of his profession, and was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. He was also the law reporter of the Cincinnati Times for about a year. He weighs 225 pounds, and is about five feet eleven inches in height.

THE Dakota Pioneer says that on Tuesday night, the 31st ult., a strong vein of water was struck in the artesian well at Aberdeen, Brown county, that rises in the pipe over nine feet above the ground. The Pioneer continues: "The glad tidings flew rapidly in the morning, and scores of people visited the well to satisfy themselves of the truth of the report. Mr. Swan, however, says he is going deeper, and secure a still better flow than he now has. The water has a mineral taste, and will probably prove to have medicinal properties. That we will have a good flowing well there is now no doubt, and we can plume ourselves on having what no other town in the valley can boast of."

GRAND FORKS has just organized a building and loan association, an association similar in all respects to such a one as the the TRIBUNE suggested a short time ago. The Plaindealer of that town truthfully and wisely remarks that "the organization of this society marks an important step in the onward progress of Grand Forks; it will afford an opportunity for our young business men and industrious mechanics to invest their spare earnings from week to week, and eventually to build and own their own dwellings; it will encourage the habit of saving, and furnish a natural means of establishing the proper equilibrium between the demand and the supply of money."

BRAINERD has some hard citizens. At least Brainerd had a brace of hard citizens running at large three or four day ago, but they are corralled now, awaiting the opening of spring, when they will go over the road, not so much for their health as for the good name of Brainerd. The names of these bad citizens are James Plank and B. B. Riggs. On last Friday morning a Dakotian named W. G. Murry arrived at Brainerd by the 2:40 a. m. train. Upon entering the waiting room of the depot there, the above named parties stole his overcoat and valise, the latter containing valuables to the extent of $700 to $800. The property was all recovered and the thieves bound over to the March term of the district court, when they will get their medicine.

IN the course of a lengthy interview in the Washington Critic last week the Hon. A. C. Mellette, land register at Watertown, Dakota, in reference to the division of that territory and the admission of the southern portion as a state, said that the population of the counties embraced in the proposed state was, at the census of 1880, 100,500. According to the homestead entries made since, which Mr. Mellette regards as the most reliable method of estimating the increase in population, it was, on January 1, not les than 147,500, and is now doubtless considerably more. He said that prior to 1879 there were only ninety-five miles of railroad in south Dakota, and that now there are 1,140 miles built, fully equipped, and in daily operation. The proposed new state has now 495 school houses, 115 churches, 33 flouring mills, and other improvements, public and private, which denote rapid strides toward thick settlement and general prosperity.

ONE of the Dakota division-admission delegates at Washington, seems to be a friend to the star routers, and attributes the credit of running the road agents out of southwestern Dakota to that organization. He said recently to a newspaper reporter: "Don't associate us any longer with the roadmasters—they have long since gone west and east, north and south. By the way, Gen. Brady's fast mail wagons made the first attack on these gentry. You may say that the star routers in Dakota, under Gen. Brady's wise and liberal management, have been largely instrumental in the development of the territory, and we hope that his successor will continue the same policy." The fact is, the suppression of road agency in the Black Hills region is due to the daring enterprise of such men as Seth Bullock, of Deadwood. He gave the bandits no peace nor security, and those who escaped death or imprisonment, migrated.

Coulson, the new boom city on the North Pacific extension, is attracting too much attention to suit the editor of the Post, the new paper just started there. Here is what he says about it:

In the rush and excitement about Coulson there is a grave possibility of business being overdone. Already we hear of merchants who are coming to embark in businesses that are well represented. No greater injury could be done Coulson at its present stage than to overdo business. There are yet a few vacancies, but farmers and stockmen are more of a necessity.

Ain't he a dandy of an editor for a new boom town? He is alarmed lest more business houses should locate there and enrich that community. It is very evident that the Post man is either too honest or too verdant for Coulson, and judging by his style of journalism, verdancy describes about his size.

It would seem that the northern states and territories intended to dispute the dishonor with the southern states in the commission of outrages upon old women, young girls and even children, by black and white fiends. The Dakota News, published at Watertown, D. T., gives the particulars of an attempt made by Jim Johnson, a colored barber of that town, to outrage the person of an old lady on the night of 3d inst. The news says: "This is the second time within the last three months that our people have been shocked by the attempted violation of the persons of females. The first—an ugly brute thirty years of age—attempted to outrage the person of a little girl of eight years. He was apprehended and released if he would leave the country. We presume this monster Johnson thought he could perpetrate the crime with impunity, and receive clemency at the hands of the people as the villain before him had done." The male members of a community who will paliate so henious a crime as an attempt to violate the person of an eight year old child, by allowing the fiend to escape, deserve themselves to be individually and collectively outraged about once a week.]

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TELEGRAPHIC

Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Soon after the court opened this morning Judge Cox began reading his decision from manuscript. He held that sufficient evidence that the jury had read a newspaper, was not offered, and that the new evidence offered was not sufficient to affect the verdict, and said: "I am unable to find any reason to grant the motion for a new trial, and it is therefore overruled." After that came a parley, in which Guiteau took a part. Corkhill moved that the sentence be pronounced. Judge Cox, to the prisoner: "Stand up. Have you anything to say why the sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?" The prisoner then arose, pale, but with lips compressed, and with a desperate determination stamped upon his features, and in a low and deliberate tone he began; but soon his manner became violent, and pounding upon the table he delivered a harrangue, which was simply the old story of the responsibility of the Deity. Judge Cox then addressed the prisoner, reciting the circumstances of the crime and trial, and concluding as follows: "You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to a place prepared for your execution within the walls of the jail, and there, between the hours of twelve and two

YOU BE HANGED BY THE NECK

until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze fixed upon the judge; but when the final words were spoken, he struck the table violently, and shouted, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does, and where your honor stands. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hunted me to death. I shall have

A GLORIOUS FLIGHT TO GLORY,

but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently talking himself out, the prisoner turned to his brother, and without the slightest trace of excitement, conversed for some moments before being taken from the court.

Excitement at Milbank.

MILLBANK, D. T., Feb. 4.—[Special]—The situation of affairs in Grant county is decidedly exciting. Just at present the county seat fight between Milbank and Big Stone City, which terminated on Tuesday in the official declaration, by the commissioners that Milbank is now the county seat, is being vigorously opposed by an armed mob at Big Stone, numbering 300, who swear that they will shoot the first man attempting to remove the big safe, containing the records of the county clerk and register of deeds. They have enlisted men from over the line in Minnesota, and also a number of Indians. Fortifications of hay bales have been thrown up in the streets of Big Stone to repel the Milbankers who are hourly expected to swoop down upon the little hamlet. Armed pickets are kept on duty day and night. Every county officer, exeepting the sheriff are now at Milbank and all official business is being transacted here.

He Raised a Check.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—A second attempt to pass a raised check was made about noon today on Ives & Sons, private bankers; this time raised from three to three hundred dollars, favor him, and quite successfully done. Doubts being expressed as to its being genuine, the sharper expressed great surprise, and said he would transact some business with a well known wholesale house and return in a short time; the bankers in the meanwhile might assure themselves of the validity of the check. He went out, and after having gone a block, noticed he was being watched from the bank, when he broke into a run down a side street. Pursuit was at once given, and after a long chase he was overtken. He gave his name as Frank Reynolds, and says he recently arrived here from Chicago.

Perilous Leap for Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A young girl, named Angelina McSweeney, who had been committed to the House of the Good Shepherd, lost her life to-day in attempting to escape from the building. She sprang from the fifth story window to the roof of an adjoining building, and died in an hour.

Good for the C., St. P., M. & O.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The bill legalizing the transfer of the Chicago, Portage and Superior road by A. A. Jackson to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha company came up in the Wisconsin state senate to-day and passed by a vote of twenty-one to six. The leading railway managers of Wisconsin on all roads favored the bill and its passage was a foregone cocnlusion. There is likely to be a strong effort in the assembly to revoke the land grant but the best opinion is that the St. P., M. and O. will come out victors.

Another Horror.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—Information was received to-night of gas explosion at the Grove shaft of the Middle Lathian coal mines, Chesterfield county. Thirty-two men were caught under the ground. No details yet received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A special to the Post from Coal Field, Va., says the grave shaft at the scene of the horrible explosion yesterday is surrounded with women and children, despite the fact that the ground is covered with snow and falling rapidly. The appeals of wives and mothers for assistance in getting to their loved ones are heartrending.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Advices from the Mid Lochian mine states that the body of Engineer Joseph Cayner (white) was found to-day about five feet from his engine. He was not burned or disfigured save a slight bruise on the nose. This makes five bodies recovered. Regular working shifts of ten men are now organized. The citizens of Coalfield appeal for relief for the widows and orphans of the victims. The ministers have resolved to take up collections in their respective churches here Sunday next.

A Bad Jaeger.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—There was considerable excitement to-day among firms doing business at the stock yards on account of the non-appearance of Henry R. Jaeger, who is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of $7,000. Jaeger has been for years doing commercial business with his brother, Phillip. The firm had good credit until Phillip withdrew, then Henry had a hard time establishing credit. Eventually, however, he secured considerable advantage and bought last week a number of cattle on time. This morning he failed to appear at the cattle yards or at his office, The losses range from $200 to $1,300 and are distributed among a large number of farmers. Jaeger is a young man of good habits and has a wife and two children who believe he is in the city.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Among the bills introduced in the house to-day was one by McKinney, of Ohio, to prevent the rules by public officers discriminating against honorably discharged soldiers in appointment to office; by Beltzroover, of Pennsylvania, calling on the secretary of war for an itemized statement of the expenditures of the signal service from 1878 to 1881; by Mills, of Texas, a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the number of acres of public lands granted by congress.

Indianapolis Happenings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Joseph A. Dunlap, of this city, committed suicide this evening.

Three burglars were killed at Tunnelton, to-night, while trying to rob a saloon.

J. R. Jackson, a brakeman, was killed on the L. N. A. & C. railroad, near Putnamville, being knocked off the train by a bridge.

"Vive Slosson."

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Slosson won the billiard match to-night, making a total of 3,000 points. Vigneaux' total count was 2,553. The attendance was very large. At the commencement of the play this evening Vigneaux declared if he lost he would demand revenge in eight days in a game of four thousand points. Slosson's average to-night was 32; Vigneaux', 26.

Forcibly Ejected.

MILES CITY, M. T., Feb. 3.—[Special.]—C. W. Savage, of Nininger & Co., having gained the right to continue business on his own hook, to-day violently ejected assignee Harding and took possession or the store. He employed a locksmith to open the safe, as he believed Harding was sending all monies collected to Nininger, St. Paul.

A Marine Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The steamship E. B. Ward. Jr., from Bay Island, when within 100 miles of San Antoine, ran into and sunk the Swedish bark, Hendricks. The captain of the bark, the first mate, cabin boy, and a sailor named Louis Hall, were saved. The second mate and five sailors were drowned.

Nearly a Panic.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—During the matinee performance of Lotta, at Macauley's theatre this afternoon, an alarm of fire was raised in the gallery, which came near creating a panic. It appears that a lady named Mrs. B. Rethfield fainted in the gallery and a boy shouted fire.

Gone Higher.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—Two men were fatally and two men seriously injured by the fall of an elevator in the Wrigglen factory to-day.

Bridge Gave Way.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—A span of the Mayas bridge, across the James river, gave way to-day, precipitating the Manchester stage, filled with passengers, into the river. Several were hurt but none fatally. All were rescued by boats from the shore.

Promotions and Retirements.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 6.—[Special]—Quartermaster General Meigs and Paymaster General Brown were placed on the retired list to-day. The president nominated Assistant Postmaster General Rucker to succeed Meigs and Major William Rochester to succeed Brown, retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—[Associated Press]—Surgeon-General Barnes and Colonels Taylor and Lugenbeel were retired to day. The statement of Surgeon General Barnes was in obeyance to pending probable action of congress, rewarding him with advanced rank.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—[Special]—A special from Washington to the Minneapolis Tribune says tnere is much comment on the president's nominations of Rucker and Rochester. The former is already past retiring age and many claim his appointment was wholly due to the influence of his son-in law, Gen. Philip Sheridan. Rucker's record for gallantry and good service, is however, excellent. Rochester's appointment is very severely criticised on account of the fact that he is made to jump over the heads of about a dozen seniors.

Come to Bismarck!

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The snow storm continues with a light wind. Trains on the Long Island railway are blockaded in the interior of the state and throughout New England the storm is very severe. Freight trains are abandoned on the New York Central and Erie and passenger trains are compelled to use three engines.

Why Don't You Come?

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—A severe northeast snowstorm has prevailed in northern Virginia for eleven hours past and is still raging. The snow is twelve inches deep on the level and drifting badly. Railroad trains are delayed and communication by country roads is cut off.

"The Spirit and the Bride Say Come."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—A terrible snow storm has been raging all day, and still continues. The snow is now ten inches deep on the level and in many places drifted several feet high.

Oh, Come!

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—2 A. M.—Snow is still falling fast and is a foot deep on the level. The wind is blowing a gale and the street cars are mostly laid up.

Excitement at Miles.

MILES CITY, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement exists over the ejection of Harding, assignee of Nininger & Co., C. W. Savage, upon opening the safe, found but $2,000 instead of $21,000, as expected. Harding refuses to state what disposition has been made of it, but it is believed he has sent it to Nininger.

Farrell Re-elected.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Irish parliamentary party re-elected Farrell, chairman, and resolved to raise the entire question of the admistration in Ireland particularly the suppression of the tenants' organization, in an address, in reply to the speech from the throne.

Burned Out.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Robert Campbell, a coal merchants, just beyond the city limits, was burned out this morning. Campbell, an invalid, with his family, were rescued by the firemen with ladders from the second story window.

A Black Villian.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 4.—John Q. Adams (colored) was bound over in $5,000 for an attempt to outrage Kittie Barcley and Carrie Moule, aged nine and ten years. A strong feeling is manifested.

Charges Not Sustained.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The grand jury made a report this afternoon that there was not sufficient testimony to sustain the charges of gambling against the board of trade and bucket shops.

More Red Tape.

WASHINOTON, Feb. 3.—[Special]—The senate committee on territories referred the various Dakota bills to a sub committe consisting of Senators Saunders, Harrison and Garland.

Glass Works Burned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The Brilliant glass works, seven miles below Steubenville, were burned last night, catching fire from the explosion of a lamp. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Too Much Weight.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 4.—The floor of Barn & Co.'s ice house gave away last night, letting 9,000 tons of ice into the cellar, with a probable loss of $10,000.

A Good Job.

WINNEPEG, Feb 6.—[Special]—Charles Mikoph attempted to suicide by throwing himself in front of a train and being forcibly prevented he climbed a derrick near the round house and put a chain around his neck and jumped. His neck was broken.

His Own People Are Glad.

FREEPORT, Feb. 6.—[Special]—This is the city in which Guiteau first saw light and it does not appear that there is a people happier at the result of the trial than the inhabitants, many of whom have known him from childhood up. Luther W. Guiteau, Jr., half brother of the assassin, says that he is glad that his relative received the death penalty and the family here think just as he does.

Providence Favors the Cheeky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The fact that the house sub-committee favor the admission of Washington territory as a state has no bad effect on the scheme for the division and admission of a half of Dakota. The bill for the admission of Washington territory, however, has no chance of success.

Married Saturday evening, February 4, by the Rev. J. G. Miller, Mr. Murdick J. McKenzie to Miss Mary S. Macnider, both of Bismarck.

FREE!

Dadies, send us the names of twenty-five of your lady acquaintances, and we will send you in return a set of beautiful chromo-lithographed cards, entitled

WORDS OF CHEER.

Each card has inscribed on it a short text from the sacred scriptures, with a specially appropriate decoration, For rewards to Sunday school scholars they are unsurpassed.

We shall forward to each of the ladies whose names you send us a copy of our latest publication, entitled

"Shopping in New York"

You will do your friends a service and earn a handsome premium at the same time.

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N-27.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., February 1, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas A. Foster aganst Richard Granam for abandoning his homestead entry No. 222, dated November 15, 1880, upon the northeast quarter of section 12, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
w35-40 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, in district court, county of Burleigh, ss, in Third judicial district court. David Stewart, plamtiff, vs. J. W. Montague, defendant. Summons. The territory of Dakota sends greeting to J. W. Montague, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 1st day of February, 1882, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of the summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated at Bismarck this 24th day of January, 1882. DAVID STEWART,
35-41 Plaintiff, Bismarck, D. T.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

To the Land Explorer,
To the Business Man,
To the Farmer,
To the Mechanic,
To the Laborer,
To the Sportsman,
To the Tourist,
To the Miner

TO ALL CLASSES!

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For Business Opportunities,
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Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.

G. K. BARNES, Gen Pass and Ticket Agt, St. Paul.

WALTER MANN, Prest, St Paul, Minn. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r Bismarck, D. T.

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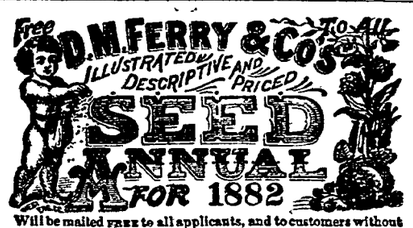

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The Hatch Family Colony.

The TRIBUNE on Saturday referred briefly to the fact that the Hatch brothers, who came here from Pennsylvania a couple of weeks ago, had located on government land fifteen miles north of Bismarck, but this was not half of what they had done in the way of taking claims. They each took for themselves a homestead and timber culture entry, and filed three soldier declaratory statements, per power of attorney, for their brothers, besides making a selection for their father. These absent members of the family, immediately upon their arrival, will also take advantage of the timber culture act and enter each an additional claim, thus making a solid body of land taken by one family, "without money and without price," of one thousand, nine hundred and twenty acres. This in itself is quite a boom to our rural districts, and when it is understood and considered that the Hatch brothers, who made these locations, are men of more than ordinary intelligence and experience, and who have been looking over a large portion of the west in quest of land, this action augurs well for Bismarck and her agricultural surroundings.

There is another point that the action of the Messrs. Hatch's brings out, and one that will carry with it much influence, especially in the locality from whence they came, and that is the concentration of the whole family here. If the land had not been surperior to any they had seen in their tour of inspection, and if the prospects of Bismarck as a future market did not present greater encouragement than any of the many towns that they had visited, it is not at all probable they would have located themselves and their brothers and father here. This point is rendered still stronger when it is known that these gentlemen are abundantly competent to judge of the character of land, and make an intelligent diagnosis of a young city's destiny, as one is a lawyer of extended practice, while the other has been a farmer from his boyhood, thus fully qualifying them in both instances.

Another gentleman named A. L. Sawyer, who was induced to come here by the late boom edition of the TRIBUNE, on yesterday entered a quarter section in the same neighborhood.

The only thing that concerns us, is to get men in search of land upon which to establish homes, to visit this section. After they once view our broad acres and take into account all the advantages the geographical location affords, we have no fear of their course. It is a notable fact that everyone who has come here and inspected the public and private lands in this district, have purchased, or entered a farm at the United States land office, and at once became enthusiastic advocates of the country, and firm believers in its early future importance.

Brave Bear's Own Defense.

The difference between the untutored savage's idea of what is proper to influence a jury in his favor, and the white man's heretofore successful plan was forcibly illustrated in the case of Brave Bear, who was recently convicted of murder in the United States court at Yankton and sentenced to be hung. During the hearing of his case he insisted that he was to smart to murder a white man. This was his line of defense and when he was ordered to stand up by the judge to receive sentence, and being asked if he had anything to say, he put his hand to his head and remarked in broken English, "Me too smart. Me no kill white man. Me got to big brains to draw gun on white man." Now, if it had been a white man who was arraigned to answer to the charges which were preferred against the Indian Brave Bear, he would not have denied the allegations in the indictment, but would have entered the plea of irresponsibility on account of his d——n dumbness—his lack of brains—and would have gathered together a large array of old friends and acquaintances to prove that he was a crank. With nine juries out of ten this dodge would work to the satisfaction of the prisoner. But Brave Bear's plea of sagacity is a new departure and like all new inventions it must be doomed to several failures before it takes root and booms. There is more good, hard sense, however, in the Indian's plea than the white man's.

An Excursion Train.

There is not a thinking man in Bismarck who does not understand that our advancement as a city, and as an agricultural community, will be measured by our intelligent employment of the resources by which we are surrounded, and by our adoption, not only of the agents which nature provides for us, but by making use of the advantages that our position gives us. In view of this self-evident proposition, it would be the proper thing for our Board of Trade to make some arrangements with the North Pacific railroad by which that company would run an excursion train from St. Paul to Bismarck some time during the spring, for the accommodation of land hunters, or issue excursion tickets good for a week or two. An arrangement of this kind would prove profitable to the company in many ways. It would have the effect of adding to the population along the line of the road. The TRIBUNE is satisfied that it would very materially augment the population of this city and vicinity in due time. All we desire is to have the people see this immediate region—"for to see it is to love it"—and we will take the chances of their locating here.

More Fuel for the Boom.

The soliciting committee of the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce, or at least Sheriff McKenzie, R. R. Marsh and Dr. Dunn, who are of that committee, were around interviewing our citizens yesterday afternoon, and succeeded in obtaining between three and four hundred dollars additional subscription to the boom fund. A number of parties who did not seem to understand the nature or the necessity of the demands of the committee heretofore joined the boomers yesterday by contributing handsomely. Every Bismarcker should subscribe as liberally to this fund as his means will admit. It will only be casting his bread upon the waters. Some people refused to give on the grounds that they have no real estate to sell. They forget that a prosperous season for Bismarck will benefit every interest, every industry and every individual here to the extent of their individual merits. It is strange that rational men cannot see this—if they want to.

Not Bad to Put in Your Hat.

Another weather prophet has come to the surface, and he has been taken in by the publishers of the Western Farmers' Almanac, who go a good deal on the new prophet's system of weather forecasts. He has divided the United States up into thirteen districts and makes weather medicine for each one independently of the other. Heretofore the guess was made for the whole country. Bismarck is the center of one of these thirteen districts, and here is the character of the weather the new prophet has manufactured for us during the present month of February: From the 1st to the 6th, fair, below zero; 7th to 10th, variable, cold; 11th to the 15th, very cold, variable; 16th to 22d, intense cold; 23d to 28th, warmer, variable, snow.

A False Report.

A rumor gained currency yesterday that a mother living near the jail had become demented and killed her child How the report got started, no one can explain. Sheriff McKenzie, however, repaired to the dwelling designated as the one in which the awful scene had been committed. He discovered a bright eyed, laughing, lively little baby on the bed; and a happy looking Swede woman entertained him in her native tongue, pure and simple. Neither being able to make the other understand, they parted as they met, in mutual surprise. But it will be a long time, perhaps, before that woman will know the object of the sheriff's visit.

Preparing the Ground.

J. A. Fields, a farmer living a short distance east of Bismarck, has been engaged during the past week in harrowing the last fall's plowing on his place. He says the ground is in superb condition for the harrow, and that if the grangers will take advantage of the present pleasant weather to prepare their lands and get in seed before the March blizzards come on there will be no question of bonanza crops in this section when the harvest time arrives. This idea seems to be entertained by a majority of the farmers hereabouts, and many of them have been taking advantage of the weather by imitating Mr. Field's example. With the proper industry on the part of our grangers, a great yield will be the inevitable result, and our approaching boom will run into next season with redoubled force.

The grangers in this section of North Dakota are beginning to bestir themselves preparatory to planting their seed. They have been at work dusting up their plows for some days. It is estimated by those of our citizens who make notes of such things, that the acreage cultivated this season will be not less than fifty times greater than during any previous year. The old settlers intend to put in all the small grain they can, and the many newcommers, who will arrive here before the 1st of March, will not allow the grass to grow under their feet. It is further estimated that the new breaking this year will crowd fifty thousand acres in Burleigh county alone. All of which the TRIBUNE is pleased to note, because there is no country so stable as the one based upon its agricutural prosperity.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York city. 23-49

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Personal.

I can be engaged on or before April 1 as foreman or can take full charge; am a practical bricklayer and builder; also well posted in working at detail plans and general construction. City reference of twenty years' standing given if desired. Address Thomas C. Tyrrell, Clarke, Burleigh county, D. T.

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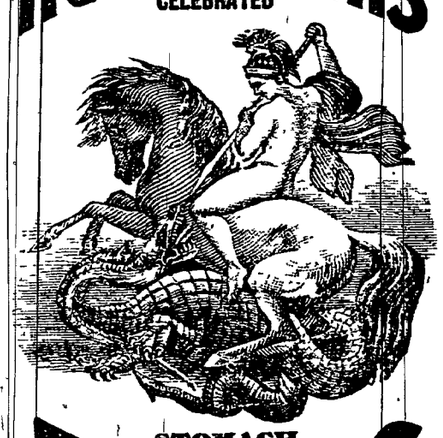

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Caution—Get Cole's Carbolisalve. Do not be deceived by inferior preparations. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

"Calamity Jane" has gone to Montana.

The firm of Gibbs & Co. hereafter will be Gibbs & Hines.

Mouse river fish are worth ten cents a pound in this city.

There is a wedding on the tapis in Bismarck for Saturday evening.

Last evening's train brought several families who will settle near Bismarck.

City farmers had better keep a weather eye on their homesteads this fine weather.

The Hatch brothers are making building improvements on their family colony, north of Bismarck.

The snow at Jamestown and Fargo has nearly all disappeared. There has been none at Bismarck thus far.

About two-thirds of the sporting men or this city were disappointed at the result of the Sullivan-Ryan fight.

The mild chinooks still breath softly on the Missouri slope, the while the enterprising farmers continue to till the soil.

The North Pacific railroad company has sent a party of surveyors out from Miles City to run a branch from their main line to the National Park.

Mr. Whitsett has reopened the Freede house under the name of the International hotel. He has repaired and refurnished the house throughout.

George Glass and wife will entertain their friends from the country to-day. George is a fine caterer, especially when he can catch on to a Mouse river pickerel.

The Merchants Hotel tables have been loaded with young onions during the past month. That is the kind of a country Bismarck is located in. Young onions in January aint bad.

Judge Van Etten will go to work upon the opening of spring in laying out and planting trees on a five acre park on his land east of town. In a few years such a park will become a pleasant resort.

Maj. Fuller, the wide-awake proprietor of the Bismarck green-houses, has just received a fine assortment of Vick's flower seeds. The seeds are the best in the market as every educated florist will testify.

Glendive is at length to have a neat, clean and comfortable hotel. Messrs. Ray & Christie have bought out or leased the Glendive house. They were at the Merchants last evening, en route to their new home.

S. A. Dickey still dwells in happiness down on the classic banks of the Beaver. He has been invited by the Tax Payers' association to come up and make a speech and turn things over, and tell what he knows about running for mayor.

The committee on immigration, of the Chamber of Commerce, who have in hand the preparing of matter for the large edition of the TRIBUNE, which will be issued next week, will receive communications up to Saturday night. All advertisements must also be in by that time.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Ayatt, of Montana, who has a stock ranch in the forks of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, near Fort Buford, wants to buy a steam ferryboat to put on the Big Muddy at his place. He is at present in Bismarck, and is ready to talk ferryboat with any one.

The Brainard Daily Tribune says: "A noze-piece for the Bismarck bridge made at Pittsburg, Pa., was returned to this city from Bismarck to be made to fit the angle of the pier on which it belongs. The material is steel, one inch thick and seventy feet long It is a very difficult thing to handle."

One of the most beautiful attractions ever exhibited in Bismarck will soon appear at the Capitol building. It is that of a white buffalo, noticed in the TRIBUNE a few weeks ago. Mr. Sol. Sunderland is the artist who is mounting it, and it will be placed on a platform with trucks attached. It will be a beauty.

The steam laundry on Fourth street will be in operation next week, where you can take your "dirty linen" with greater propriety, and with much more consistency and pleasure to the populace, than to puddle it it about saloons, stores and private dwellings. This witticism will be explained upon application to the writer.

The North Pacific, it is said, in the spring, will have one or more light draught, powerful steamers on the Yellowstone, and will utilize the river for moving forwarded to Coulson, iron and other material for track building east and west to that point. A locomotive and flat car will also be hauled up from Miles by the same method.

Our weather editor has demonstrated the fact that the climate in the Bismarck region possesses an atmospheric tonic that rejuvinates wasted energies, and fits even an invalid for great mental and physical exertion. This idea receives endorsement by the vigorous appearance of the average inhabitant of this section. It is, no boubt, reliable.

Farmers in Burleigh county contend that seeding should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground to the depth of a harrow tooth, as it is the frost's evaporation, they argue, which causes the plant to start and become vigorous early in its growth. They are acting on this principle, and are at the present time getting their ground prepared for spring sowing.

The Washington Post of a recent date says: "A large number of the Dakota delegation, now in the city, paid their respects on Tuesday evening to the Hon. A. S. Stephens, at his rooms in the National hotel. They were most cordially received by Mr. Stephens, who expressed himself heartily in favor of legislation in the interest of that great and growing territory and of its proposed division."

The TRIBUNE has succeeded in obtaining bottom facts regarding the improvements now being made by Mr. Williams on Third street. The structure will contain two fine store rooms, which will be occupied, as was stated yesterday morning, by Mr. Gilbert, the market man, and the adjoining room by Tritten & Schreck, who will open a first-class harness store. Mr. V. Schreck becomes a partner in the harness business with Mr. Tritten upon the removal to the new quarters.

The Latest from the Maginnis Mines.

Favorable news regarding the Maginnis mines is leaking out in every direction. A citizen of Maidenville, the leading camp in that new mineral region, writes to a party at Fort Benton, which is published in the River Press, that that camp is enjoying a genuine boom just now. A four foot vein of ore has been struck in the Collar mine, from which $2,000 assays have been received. A night and day shift have been put on this lead, which is being rapidly developed. It is undoubtedly a splendid property.

Robert Graham is building a livery stable at Maidenville, 40x100 feet in dimensions, and numerous other buildings are in course of erection.

Several new leads have been struck in the camp recently, and some of them present an excellent showing. The correspondent says that new comers are arriving every day, and that in his opinion the camp is destined to be the best in the mountains.

In addition to the above the Helena Independent of the 29th ult. says that A. M. Essler, who arrived yesterday from Maiden gulch, gives a very flattering picture of that new camp. Mr. Essler has charge of Hauser & Holter's mine, the Montana. He states that in the last three weeks two men have taken out ore to the value of $5,000. The vein in the Montana is twelve feet thick and will average $400 per ton. There are numerous other rich leads discovered, ore from some of which runs as high as $10,000. New discoveries were being made constantly until the ground became covered with snow. The town of Maidenville contains at present about 100 houses, with three stores and ten saloons. The Maidenites expect a big boom n the spring, as the fame of the camp is not confined to the territory, but has reached as far as the Black Hills, from which point it is believed there will be a stampede in the spring Maidenward.

Mouse River Explorers Return.

On Sunday Harry Galloway and Mike McLear returned from Mouse river. They had left the main party, consisting of ex-Mayor Hackett and three others, at Turtle Creek, at which point bare ground was encountered, and as the outfit was on runners with six thousand pounds of fish, Mr. Galloway came in for wagon transportation. He left here Sunday evening and will return to-night or to-morrow with the brain food.

Another member of the party named Jones, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He is well pleased with his trip, and is an enthusiastic admirer of the Mouse river region. In his opinion there never was such a stream for fish. He was reticent about telling what the party did in the way of capturing the finny inhabitants of Mouse river lest it should be regarded as a fish story. Pickerel, pike, black bass, and red horse predominate, though there are some bull-heads and other species found there. It was no feat at all, Mr. Jones assured us, to throw the spear through a hole in the ice and haul out from two to three big fish. The largest one caught weighed 24½ pounds, and the greatest number that were captured in one day were 342. They were taken in about six hours with four hooks.

The half-breeds are coming into the country and taking up claims. One of them has taken possession of ex-Mayor Hackett's, upon which the town of Villard is situated, claiming priority of location. Several of the party remained at Villard to look after the interests of the white settlers.

Mr. Jones reports game in that country as quite plentiful. The appearance of the black fox is not an unfrequent sight in that valley.

The snow was about fifteen inches deep on the level when they left, and the grass under it way fresh and nutritious.

It Should be Investigated.

Capt. W. Wingett, under date of Scotland D. T., February 3, writes: "Inclosed find a sample of coal found in Charles Mix county, about which there is now so much talk. Excitement runs wild, and there is a regular stampede to that locality to take claims under the mining laws. To say the least everything is wild over the find." The sample mentioned looks much like the shale commonly found in the bluffs along the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers. When a small flake of it is held in the flame of a gas jet, it burns with a bright, clear flame, much like the gas, and gives out a smell something between that of a burned rubber boot and of a leaky kerosene can. This smell is probably from the unconsumed gas, and would not be noticeable if the combustion were in a stove or engine grate. The shale that is found cropping out of the river bluffs below and above Bismarck should be examined. They have all the indications of the Charles Mix county fuel, and possibly, very probably, some of them are combustible like the new material referred to. Large veins of this inflammable shale is seen between Bismarck and the mouth of the Yellowstone. At Fort Berthold it has been on fire in one of the river bluffs near there for time out of mind; the smoke issuing from a naturally formed chimney. This phenomenon has been witnessed by thousands of persons who have passed up and down the river. In 1873 Capt. Grant Marsh gathered a quantity of this shale from a vein above here, and placing it in a blacksmith forge discovered its combustible qualities to be equal to cannel coal. The discovery was a popular theme of conversation with the captain for many days, but nothing came out of it. The matter will probably receive the attention it seems to require, now since the excitement below has taken an epidemic form.

Another Remarkable Production.

The production of strange, undefined and unnamed minerals in this section of Dakota is a constant source of amazement to a tenderfoot in the land; and some recent discoveries are sufficiently unique and strange to agitate the curiosity of even the old timers. The last "find" is a bed of something on John Warn's coal lands, west of Bismarck, that resembles black jelly. Just what it is no one has been able to guess. It is found in a bed covering nearly an acre, but its depth has not yet been ascertained. Mr. Warn says he has penetrated the stuff to the depth of ten feet with a pole, and there were no indications of the bottom. He has gathered a small can of the truck which he has taken to St. Paul for the purpose of an analytical test. The substance is absolutely odorless. It fails to emit a smell even while being consumed on red hot coals. No inflammable properties are contained in it. When it is placed on coals, and after remaining there for some time, it begins to fry and in time becomes crystalized, assuming the appearance of anthracite coal. It has a stiffness of about the consistency of jelly, but somewhat more brittle, and retains its moisture in the open air. A number of experiments were made with it Tuesday. By spreading it on your boots and applying the brush, a fine polish can be produced. Some of the knowing ones who examined the pudding pronounced it mineral paint. It comes nearer being that than anything else. Mr. Warn says it will mix with oil and make an excellent article of black paint. But the TRIBUNE will await the result of the analysis before telling its readers just what it is.

How They Live in Montana.

The stockmen who went to Montana in an early day and braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life are now beginning to enjoy the fruits of their efforts. Here is a description of the home of one of the ranchers in that territory, clipped from the Helena Independent of the 1st inst. The picture will be duplicated by the stock growers in the Bismarck region within the next ten years: "Mr. and Mrs. William Rodgers reside in a very large and elegantly furnished house in the lower valley, about ten miles below the town of Boulder. They are pioneers, and it may be truly said of them that they have grown up with the country. Their fine house stands in a plateau in the broadest part of Boulder valley, and can be seen for many miles in every direction. On the broad and fertile plains that surround it their large herds grow and fatten, and the increase is annually turned off to market, with no other care, trouble or expense than the branding and semi-annual round-up.

On last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers gave a party to their numerous friends, at which over 100 persons were present. All Boulder seemed to have turned out, there being scarcely a family between the town and the mouth of the river—a distance of over thirty miles—but was represented; and right royally were they entertained by their generous host and hostess. A fine band of music was in attendance, a sumptuous supper served and dancing was kept up until morning. Many of their guests remained for breakfast, and were sent home happy under the stimulating effects of Mrs. Rodgers' excellent coffee."

Family Colonization.

It will probably be a long time if the present opportunity is not improved, when advantages as desirable to colonize families on tracts of government land are again offered as at present exist in this section. Parents in the east with a grown and scattered family can obtain the best agricultural land to be found out doors, within convenient distance of Bismarck upon which to reunite their children in one pleasant family neighborhood. Each one can have 320 acres by simply filing on it, in the United States land office. This privilege, however, will not be open to them in this region after this season. The Hatch brothers have set the first example of this family colonization idea. They have taken possession of 1,920 acres north of Bismarck, and during the next decade the improved territory within their colony limits will enhance thousands of dollars. In this way families can build up pleasanter and more prosperous homes than by any other method. It is an idea, too, that will become boom-ish as soon as it gets a foothold in the minds of eastern parents who are now dreaming, and freting and praying for the prosperity of their absent and widely separated children.

"Wild Bill's" Remains.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington is virtually a mere government museum for the collection of curiosities. All curiosities over which the United States has jurisdiction, it appears to the TRIBUNE, are free plunder so far as that institution is concerned, and can be legally taken possession of by the officers in charge, if they desired to do so. Will Bill, the noted desperado, who has committed numerous murders on military and Indian reservations, and in every frontier town of any prominence in the west—under this construction of the law, his remains are free plunder to that institution, and should be taken in charge by its officers and placed on exhibition as one of the curious productions of the Black Hills. They are petrified as hard as granite, and would prove the greatest curiosity in that, or any other museum on the face of the earth. He was murdered in Deadwood while that country was still unceded Indian land, consequently everything and everybody there were subjects of the general government, and before the reservation was lifted he became a "solid muldoon." Hence, according to our notions of the law governing the matter, the remains were subject to the orders of the general government. And further, as he was buried, and two years after removed when the discovery of the petrifaction was made, at public expense, no relative caring as to what became of the remains, they could even at this late date be taken in charge by the United States authorities for the benefit of science. The TRIBUNE makes a motion that the government appropriate the petrifaction. Do we hear a second.

An Outrage on Bismarck.

Our eastern contemporaries are doing Bismarck a great injustice by stating that small-pox exists in this city. The Minneapolis Tribune of the 7th inst., in its column of "Northwestern News Notes" contained the following:

Thirty-five cases of small-pox are reported in Bismarck.

This is a thirty-five ply lie. There has not been a case of small-pox in Bismarck for over three months. The man who wrote the above paragraph is either a malicious dog or an ignoramus. In either case unfit to occupy a position giving him the power to malign and injure an entire community. He should have known that if there were that number of cases in Bismarck, or even a quarter of that number, the fact would be a topic of common conversation throughout the length and breadth of the land, and could have been readily verified. Such an item will be circulated broad cast over the country, greatly to the detriment of Bismarck's boom. Newspapers will give space to it when they would not to a contradiction of the lie. The item is startling, sensational and untrue, but the denial is true and therefore, in the estimation of the common run of journalists, of no interest to the general public. There has not been a case of small-pox in Bismarck this winter.

Carpenter & Cary,

Land Agents

N. P. R. R. CO.,

Mandan, Dakota.

Town Lots in all parts of Mandan. Desirable lots in the N. P. addition to Mandan. If you want to buy or sell, call on

Carpenter & Cary.

41st

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

FEBRUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 ea, Approximatiion Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea.		" "	1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea,		" "	900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman 309 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS.

Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve

Will cure Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Collar and Saddle Galls, Chaps, Chafes, Mange, Sores, Abscesses, Speed-Cracks, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Thrush, Rotting Frog, Inflammations and all Skin and Hoof Diseases, quicker than any other remedy known.

It will cure any case of Scratches, Speed Crack or Cracked Heel.

It keeps the frog and hoof soft and healthy, and will grow a new tough hoof in a short time.

It is cleansing and healing and is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Galls and Sores, AND BRING THE HAIR IN THE ORIGINAL COLOR. Unequaled for general stable use.

Pound cans, $1. Small cans, 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by

J. W. COLE & CO.,

Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.

D5-I2-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.

Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayott.

December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN,

U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.

By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m., 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 40-43

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., February 6, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office, at 10 o'clock a. m., March, 1882, viz.

JOHN C. SWETT.

d. s., no. 248, filed July 5, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for the s. ½ of s. e. ¼; s. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 10, tp 138, n. range 79 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz Lamson O. Stevens, Albert W. Hall, Frank A. Little and Eugene Neal, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck. JOHN A. REA,

Register.

S. Sunderland,

Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.

Taxidermist,

Heads or whole Carcasses mounted in the most scientific manner.

One Door North from the Adelphia Theatre.

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